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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: The Georgia Senators—The Civil Service Bill Reported—The New York Rescinding Resolutions. HOUSE: The Case of Judge Busteed—Alleged Abuse of Privilege by Mr. Mungen—Special Naval Appropriation Bill—Legislative Appropriation Bill Still Undisposed Of.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 22, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. VICKERS presented a memorial of the National Board of Trade for the passage of a marine apprentice law. Referred to Committee on Commerce.

Mr. STEWART presented the credentials of Messrs. Farrow and Whitley, Senators elect from Georgia, and asked their reference to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. DRAKE said the papers were simply commissions from the Governor of Georgia, the manner of the election of Senators and of the authenticating of the fact to the Senate was prescribed by the Constitution, and nothing in that instrument or in any act of Congress authorized any Governor of any State to commission any man as Senator of the United States. It did not appear from the paper when the party was elected, nor was his election certified to by the President of the State Senate, as required by law. He thought the paper ought not to be received.

Mr. POMEROY said the Constitution requires each House to judge of the qualifications and election of its members; therefore he favored reference to the Committee, so the facts might be investigated.

Mr. DRAKE insisted on his objection, and Mr. STEWART withdrew the papers for the present.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on Pacific Railroad, reported a joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad to issue mortgage bonds, with an amendment providing that the company may make good deficiencies in lands granted, arising from the previous disposition of lands along its lines, by taking an equal quantity with an additional limit of thirty miles.

Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported without amendment a bill providing for the disposition of various useless military reservations.

Also, the House joint resolution authorizing the sale of certain lands at Springfield, Mass.

Mr. SCHURZ, from the Joint Committee on Retrenchment, reported with an amendment the bill introduced by himself last December to reform the civil service. It provides for the appointment by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and of the Civil Service Board, of Commissioners, who shall prescribe the qualifications requisite for appointment into each of the branches and grades of the civil service, shall examine applicants for such positions, excepting judges and clerks of the United States Courts, members of the cabinet, ministers to foreign courts and officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, and shall transfer all other appointments of civil officers shall be made from persons who have been found duly qualified under the regulations established by the Board. Appointments by heads of departments are to be made in the order of seniority and merit. The board may call to its assistance such officers of the Government as may be of learning as it deems fit. Officers of the civil service may be required by the President to submit to the test of examination, and if not found qualified shall be dismissed. Otherwise present officers shall hold their positions for five years from the first date of commissions. Officers appointed on recommendation of the board are all to be appointed for twelve years, but of the first nine appointed three shall go out every four years. Their salaries are fixed at six thousand dollars per annum. Women are to be equally eligible with men for examination and appointment to all offices they can fill equally well.

Mr. CONKLING, from Committee on Revision of Laws, recommended the indefinite postponement of the consideration of the resolutions of the New York Legislature rescinding the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment.

Mr. CONKLING then spoke at some length, showing the effect this amendment would have throughout the country, extending right of suffrage to hundreds of thousands of the down-trodden classes, and claiming that no more befitting time for rejoicing over this accomplished reform than on the birth-day of Washington.

Mr. DAVIS delivered an argument to show that the power in regard to this constitutional amendment existed in the State by implication.

Mr. POMEROY moved as a tribute of respect for the day, that the Senate now, at two o'clock, adjourn.

Before putting the motion the chair called attention to the invitation from the Maryland Legislature to visit Annapolis, near which city the British ship Monarch was now lying.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. BINGHAM, from Committee on Judiciary, reported there was not sufficient evidence in support of charges against Judge Busteed on which to impeach him and asked that the Committee be discharged from further consideration of the matter, and that it be laid on the table. So ordered.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked leave to submit a minority report on behalf of himself and Mr. Kerr, but Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, objected.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following additional members of the Committee on Elections, so as to make the whole number fifteen: Messrs. Beaman, Kerr, *McCrary* and Potter.

Mr. JULIAN, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill extending the benefit of the Homestead law to children of deceased soldiers. Passed.

Mr. DAWES, rising to a question of privilege, referred to the speech of Mr. Mungen, published in the *Globe* of last Saturday, purporting to have been made in the House, but not actually delivered, and which reflected on Senator Sumner, and offered a resolution that the Committee on Rules be instructed to inquire and report whether said Mr. Mungen has not abused the privilege thus obtained, violated the rules of the House and deserved its censure; and that in the meantime said speech be excluded from the *Congressional Globe*. The speech he referred to was in violation of both.

Mr. COX expressed a deire for the abolition of the privilege of printing undelivered speeches in the *Globe*.

Mr. DAWES said permission to print speeches involved the implied assurance that whatever was printed would not be in violation of the rules of the House, much less in violation of common decency.

Mr. MUNGEN disclaimed any intention to violate the rules of the House and defied the gentleman from Massachusetts to point out any objectionable passage in his speech. He had read a sentence from his speech, saying anything else should say had no reference to any act or word of Mr. Sumner in the Senate, but to his public lectures and speeches. He stood here the representative of his constituents and he demanded the right of free speech under the Constitution. He would not permit any one to attempt to deprive him of the right to discuss public questions. There was no foul or vulgar language in that speech. Was it a violation of the rules of the House to quote from classics or from Gibbon? If the gentleman from Massachusetts, or his friend the Senator, choose to make an application of his remarks, he was not to be held responsible for that. If the remarks fitted the Senator, let him wear them. Could this House gag in discussing the doctrines of the impertinent lecturer, who was cramming his theories and his illogical, damnable doctrines on the people of the North? Had he not the right to discuss them, and to show their absurdity? He assured the House he had been respectful to it in that speech, but would not allow some new rule of etiquette to forbid him criticising the sayings of a man who was eternally thrusting himself in the face of every body with his impudence.

Mr. DAWES called Mr. Mungen to order. He did not think it proper to speak of the impudence of the Senator.

Mr. MUNGEN—I speak of him not as a Senator, but as a public lecturer. I take issue with the gentleman on that point, and I leave it to the House.

The SPEAKER—The Chair rules the language unparliamentary and out of order.

Mr. MUNGEN went on to argue he had not been guilty of a violation of the rules of the House and he scorned the imputation of being guilty of any indecency. He was perfectly willing to have the matter referred to the Committee on Rules.

This discussion was further participated in by Messrs. Schenck, Garfield, Jones, (of Ky.,) Voorhees, Farnsworth and Dawes, and then the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. MYERS, from the Conference Committee on the special naval appropriation bill, reported the Committee had agreed to fix the appropriation at $2 000,000. The report was adopted.

Mr. VOORHEES, rising to a personal explanation, referred to an insinuation in Mr. Benton's speech, of Saturday, coupling him with the Knights of the Golden Circle and indignantly denying all connection with secret political organizations.

Mr. SARGENT asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing separate legislation for taxation of fruit distillation, and especially whether the latter interest cannot be properly relieved of capacity and per diem taxes, and of regulations not properly applicable thereto.

Mr. M'CARTHY objected.

Mr. SWANN moved to adjourn in honor of Washington's birthday. Rejected—yeas 98, nays 100.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the legislative appropriation bill.

The amendment offered by Mr. Axtell, last Saturday, appropriating $14,500 for the Bureau of Education, elicited a lengthy discussion.

Finally the Committee rose, and the House having closed the debate on all items under the head of Department of the Interior, again went into committee, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BECK gave a humorous description of the circumlocution which a lawyer had to pass through to get a judgment from the Court of Claims.

The Committee rose before the bill was disposed of.

Mr. Beaman was excused from service on the Committee on Elections, and Mr. Hale appointed in his place.

At half past four adjourned.

HARRISBURG.

Ohio River Bridges—Speech of Representative Walton.

(Special Correspondence to Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, February 21, 1870.

The speech of the Hon. Joseph Walton, in the House, on the 18th instant, having attracted considerable attention in the columns of the Pittsburgh press and elsewhere, I forward you a report of that gentleman's speech in the House on his resolutions relative to bridging the Ohio river, and so much of his remarks touching the action of Mr. Graham, in the Senate, as seems necessary to a correct understanding of the question. It will be recollected that the day subsequent to the offering of the resolutions by Mr. Walton in the House, Senator Graham referred to the matter as involving a breach of faith on the part of the former. On calling up his resolution in the House, Mr. Walton, after making some preliminary remarks, proceeded to address the House as follows:

Now, Mr. Speaker, I send to the desk the Pittsburgh *Commercial*, of Wednesday, the 16th, showing the language that was said to have been used in the Senate chamber on these resolutions, and the phonographic report of the actual language that was used by the gentleman on the same:

MR. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, after some consultation with some gentlemen who were at Harrisburg some days since, who are largely in business on our western waters, I had prepared this preamble and resolution. Last Friday I gave them to an officer of the House for the purpose of transcribing four copies and sending them home to our Pittsburgh papers for publication. Very much to my surprise, the resolution was read in place by a member of the House of Representatives on Monday evening. I found that the gentleman to whom I had given it to transcribe had been induced to furnish a member of the House of Representatives with a copy, and that gentleman, being pressed with it, adopted it and read it in place on Monday evening. I have no particular objection to this appropriation of my resolutions, if he had given them verbatim, but transcribed two words, which mars, I think, the features of my resolutions, and he has also inserted a clause of four lines, which I also think detract very much from the harmony and fair proportion of the last clause. I object to these interpolations in my bill.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I propose to give a clear and untarnished account of the whole business. It is well known by every gentleman, at least from Allegheny county, that I have been laboring for the last four years—I might say seven years—to have this iniquitous law of 1862 repealed. And, sir, it is known by almost every gentleman on this floor, that there is a party now trying to legislate for a ship canal from Erie to Pittsburgh, and a great many of the supporters of the measure have persuaded me from prescribing my resolutions in the early part of the session. And, sir, on last Friday, as I was coming up from the Lochiel hotel, in company with Colonel Kerr, an eminent lawyer of Pittsburgh, I said to him that I hoped you Erie gentlemen would get along with your project, as I wanted to get offering my Ohio river improvement measure. Why, said he, I have just completed a set of joint resolutions in the Senate, which I will offer on next Tuesday. In reply to this, I informed him that I would offer mine on Monday night, if there were wheels enough on the Pennsylvania Railroad to carry me here. I came on up to the Capitol, went to the Postoffice, received my mail, and finding I had no time to answer my correspondents, I went into the Transcribing Clerk's office to see Captain Humes. He informed me that he was busy writing four copies of a set of joint resolutions, to send to the Pittsburgh papers for Senator Graham. I informed him that I had some resolutions to offer also, and that the Senator had not written his; that they were written by Col. Kerr, of Pittsburgh, but if I ten by Col. Kerr, of Pittsburgh, but if I ten by Col. Kerr, of Pittsburgh, but if I ten

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort 93¼@94.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 60f.

THE validity of an Indiana divorce having been disputed in the Supreme Court of the United States, has been affirmed by that tribunal. If valid under the Indiana law, such a divorce cannot be disputed in another State.

THE first State election to be held under the Constitution, as amended by the XVth Article, will be in New Hampshire. But no distinction on account of color has hitherto been made in that State. At the Connecticut election, in April, will be observed the first illustration of the operation of the new Article. It will add from one to two thousand votes to the poll, and should increase as much the Republican strength.

IT IS to be hoped that the House will not adopt the resolution to expel Mr. Whittemore, a member from South Carolina, on the charge of having sold his nominations for cadetships, without clear proof of his guilt in the premises. That gentleman is a native of New Hampshire, a graduate of Harvard, an accomplished scholar, and hitherto always respected as a man of high moral principle. Yet, if he be really guilty, he should be dealt with sharply, for an example.

THE law of Congress prohibiting the sale of coal oil, or petroleum, for illuminating purposes, if under the fire test of 110 degrees, is a constitutional Act only as to the territories. The Supreme Court holds it to be an indefensible invasion of the exclusive right of the States to frame their own police regulations. We do not understand that this ruling touches the legality of restrictions upon the transportation of the non-standard article between the States. Congress has clearly the right, under the Constitution, to "regulate commerce among the several States." In face of this authority, it is to be presumed that the decision here alluded to does not touch that branch of the question, and that the Court, upon a proper case, would certainly sustain the enactment regulating, in that respect, the inter-state commerce. This matter is one of considerable importance to the refining interest, and should be properly understood.

NORTH AND SOUTH RAILROADS.

Cincinnati, in conjunction with the people of Kentucky, is moving energetically in the matter of having a great trunk railroad running directly south from that city, through Kentucky into Tennessee, thus bringing it into union with the great thoroughfares of the South, embracing the Atlantic, the Gulf, and the Mississippi States. Cincinnati, in this movement, is setting a good example to Pittsburgh, which ought to be moving with equal vigor in a similar enterprise, through the valley of the Monongahela into West Virginia, and thence to the same great system of southern roads, only at points two or three hundred miles farther east.

When the lumber and mineral wealth of the line south of Pittsburgh are drawn into the estimate, our southward road will be found superior to that in which the people of Cincinnati are engaged; while the connections which it will give us with the southern roads and commercial centres are quite as good.

Heretofore the great lines of the country have been from East to West; but the time has come when lines running from North to South will be felt to be equally necessary. Time was when the widely different social conditions of the free and the slave States operated as a bar to such close relations as are now felt to be necessary; but that is all over. Reconstruction, on the basis of universal suffrage, is the real spring of these material improvements. Iron bands will be added to constitutional amendments to establish and confirm the National Union, and bring in an era of good feeling and brisk reciprocal trade.

THE COLORED VOTE.

Before the adoption of the XVth Amendment colored men were voting in most of the States in which they are the most numerous; yet that amendment will confer the right of suffrage upon a very large number, especially in the border States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri. The numbers enfranchised by that amendment in the following States are about as follows:

In Maryland, 84 000	In Pennsylvania, 15,000
In Delaware, 4,500	In New Jersey, 5,000
In Kentucky, 42,000	In Ohio, 4,500
In Missouri, 20,000	In Indiana, 1,500
In New York, 12,000	In Connecticut, 2,000

Here are about 144,000 new votors, and we may safely calculate that about nineteen-twentieths of them will be Republican voters. What will be the effect? Delaware will be revolutionized; for the Democratic majority, when none but whites voted, has not been more than half the votes which will be handed in by colored men. In Maryland the Democratic majority will be overwhelmed by the colored voters. Kentucky, now overwhelmingly Democratic, will become debatable ground, and 12,000 new votes thrown into New York will play the mischief with "the party," unless the science of repeating shall be still more extensively called into practice. We have but little expectation, however, of overcoming the Democracy of New York; for they seem to have the means of recovering that State, where they have a city in which a single Irishman can cast more ballots in a day than six white Republicans and four negroes. We give that up.

In New York colored men vote under the present constitution if they can show a property qualification of $250. It is estimated that there are in the State 12,000 who are unable to do that, but who will now come in on the same footing as white men.

TREASURY REFORM.

The Pittsburgh *Post* "looks with interest to the record that the Democracy of the Senate shall make upon this question." We quote its remarks upon the pending proposition, with its commendatory preference for the White bill:

THE bill of Hon. D. N. White to regulate the administration of the Treasury, which passed the House last week, will come before the Senate to-morrow.

It provides for the loan of the "unexpanded balance" while it remains in the Treasury, to the highest bidder, for the benefit of the State and for its rapid application to the payment of the State debt, and is a long step forward in the way of reform.

The proposition of Senator Wallace, providing in effect for a Sub-Treasury would be preferable. But Mr. White's bill has run the gauntlet of the House successfully and half of its perils are over, for the Executive can scarcely refuse to sanction the legislation which he has officially recommended.

It is sufficiently evident that there is little sincere love for this reform amongst the Republicans of the Legislature.

The Cameron-Quay-Mackey connection urge it, to punish the State Treasurer elect and his friends, who defeated the nominee of their party caucus, and Irwin and his forlorn hope apparently acquiesce in it to justify their professions, but surely will take advantage of any opportunity to defeat it. We are satisfied that the only path to a reform in the financial management of the State is through the prompt passage of Mr. White's bill through the Senate as it came from the House. It is the duty and the plain policy of Democratic Senators to speed it on its way.

—We wish that our neighbor's advice might be heeded. But it will do no good. If any bill relative to the Treasury be enacted by this Legislature, it will be the Billingfelt sham, which can effect no good, and will open a door for still greater mischief. That is the bill for which "Democratic Senators" and their Coalition allies expect to vote.

MESSRS. BRUNOT, BISHOP AND DODGE AMONG THE INDIANS—INTERESTING SCENES.

In the GAZETTE of yesterday we gave an extract from the eloquent and truly Christian report of the Board of Commissioners appointed to co-operate with the administration in the management of Indian affairs, of which our excellent friend and townsman, FELIX R. BRUNOT, Esq., is Chairman. We now copy the report of the special Commissioners, Messrs. Brunot, Bishop and Dodge, of their interview with the assembled tribes of Arapahoes and Cheyennes, at Camp Supply, on the Canadian river, in the western part of the Indian territory. Two ladies, Mrs. Brunot and Mrs. Dodge, accompanied their husbands in this long and interesting expedition, thus affording to the savages the most striking pledge of peace which it was possible for them to give, and one with which the Indians were very much pleased. The opening of the "talk" with a short and simple prayer, in which all could unite (for it was interpreted to the Indians, sentence by sentence, as delivered) was, as an Indian would express it, a good thought. From Mr. and Mrs. Brunot we had a graphic description of that scene, which was solemn and impressive in the extreme—the few white men and women, Christians, with hundreds of untutored savages, all reverently standing together with clasped hands invoking the blessing of their common Father in Heaven. But we shall add no more, our only object being to introduce this narrative.

CAMP SUPPLY, August 10, 1869.

The committee of the United States special Indian commission arrived at this place on Saturday last, and to day have held a council with the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. The talk was in many respects more satisfactory than we anticipated, and the result we hope will be very important.

The Indians seem to have been expecting us for some time, and during the afternoon Medicine Arrow, head chief of the Cheyennes, and Little Raven, of the Arapahoes, came to know when we would have a talk. Monday was appointed; and yesterday the Arapahoes arrived in full force, but the Cheyennes did not come. In the evening Medicine Arrow came with several other chiefs, making excuse that they were not notified. They were made to understand that the council would be held Tuesday, and the commission would go away Wednesday morning, and did not care whether they came or not. If they did not want to come they could stay away. Medicine Arrow then said they would all come in the morning. About ten they arrived, and by noon both tribes were assembled. Most of the chiefs were present, the absent ones being engaged in a ceremony which began three days ago and would end to-morrow. Mr. Brunot opened the council by saying: "God who made the plains, the buffalo, the white man, and the Indian, is looking into our hearts. When the white men hold a great council we ask Him to make all our hearts right and our tongues good, and our words true. We want to ask God to make our hearts right, and our speech clear as the sun, and straight as an arrow. He would ask one of the commissioners to pray for this."

After the short, appropriate prayer, during which the Indians stood reverently, with clasped hands, he resumed:

"The Great Father at Washington has sent us to shake hands with the Arapahoes and Cheyennes. He wants to know how you do. He wants to know if you like your reservation. If you will promise to remain upon it and try to do right, you are now his brothers. The white people in Kansas and Texas are his sons and daughters. His brothers must not kill his children. They must not steal their cattle and horses.

"When the wolf prowls about the camp he must be killed; let not our brothers, the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, be like the wolves. Let them be the white man's brothers everywhere. The great Washington Father told us to talk straight from the heart and tell you he wants you to be his children. Also, he wants you to live like the white man. When there is much wood the camp fires burn bright and high; when the wood is scarce the camp fires burn low; when it is all gone the fire dies out. When the sun shines it is bright and warm; when it goes behind the hill it does not die—it is bright and warm every day. It will never die out. The white man is like the sun. The red man is like the camp fire.

"The buffalo are getting scarcer every day. If you do not learn to live like the white man your nation will die out like the camp fires. If you learn to be white men you will always grow bright like the sun. There are some bad white men; you must not be like them. There are good white men; the Great Father wants you to be like them. He wants to send you good agents and teachers to show you how to live like good white men. Do you want to do this? If you will try, the Great Father will help you. The commissioners sent by the Great Father have come a long ways to see you; we are your friends; I have talked straight from the heart. What do the Arapaho and Cheyenne chiefs say? We will carry your words to the Great Father at Washington; we want them to be good."

After some talk among the chiefs, Little Raven spoke in reply with great earnestness, appealing first to the Cheyennes. They had been brothers for a long time; they had camped, and made war, and hunted together. He hoped they would listen to his words and make them their own. Here are white chiefs from Washington and soldier chiefs. What they say is good. Here is the opportunity for the Chayennes and Arapahoes. It is their good chance; they must keep it. (Then turning to the commissioners:) We will do right. Many bad things had been done; this day all the bad is washed out. We are here together at peace; we will always remain at peace; we wish our children to live and not perish. Tell the great Washington Father this. We love our wives and our children. We do not want any more soldiers to come here to take away our wives and our children. We will try and do all that our Great Father wants us to do. As to the reservation we want it to be along this stream, (the North Fork of Canadian, on which Camp Supply is located,) not too far down from this, for we do not want to be near bad men. We do not want to go near the Osages, who steal our horses, and we do not want to go further north on account of troubles; we want to stay on this stream. Another thing, we want the traders to come with goods and they will not be molested. We are prepared to trade with them from this day in peace. He wanted to tell the commissioners that they did not want to be understood as promising to make peace with their enemies the Pawnees and Utahs. We have made peace to day in the presence of the Great Spirit, in the presence of the Great Father's chiefs, in the presence of the soldier chiefs, and of our own soldiers. It will last always. Our young men would like to be glad. Your soldiers have a feast, they would like to eat with them and be glad.

He asked about their goods when they would come. In reply, he was told the commissioners would only say their goods were kept away on account of the war. They must expect the Great Father to do right and send some goods as soon as it can be done. He wanted their rations of sugar and coffee to be given, even if bacon and salt and corn were taken away. In reply, he was told we would tell the Great Father what he said:

Mr. Brunot said: "Do the Cheyennes agree to Little Raven's words? Does Medicine Arrow agree? What does Medicine Arrow say?"

Medicine Arrow: "His father always loved the white man. He was raised from his childhood to love the white man. He was brought up all his life holding the white man by the hand. But the white man, overrunning his country, made trouble. Only a short time ago, white men at Medicine Bluff—*white men*—took his horse, and only lately, up at the north, the white men had destroyed a village of his people. But notwithstanding all this, we have made peace this day. Whatever words the Arapaho has said, the Cheyenne takes them for his own. I am chief of all the Cheyennes, but more than half my people are in the north. I think they will come in, and I will try to get them to come in and be at peace. They will all come some time. When all come, they may want some changes in the reservation. Some of his people were in prison; he wanted us to intercede for them. He also said that now, having made a lasting peace, he wanted the right to trade for ammunition. They had very little and they wanted to make their fall hunt soon." The commissioners replied, in regard to the prisoners they had nothing to say, but they would carry the words to the Great Father. As to the ammunition, Colonel Nelson said they could not have it.

"He (Medicine Arrow) said they were now ready to go with the Arapahoes. They did not come in as soon as the Arapahoes, but as soon as he was sent for he came to Col. Nelson, and it seemed strange that as soon as the Cheyennes came in the rations were changed. He wanted the Commissioners to ask the department to give them coffee and sugar."

Mr. Dodge said: Brothers of the Arapaho and Cheyennes, we, the Commissioners from the President, the Great Father, have come this long journey to see you, and let you know that the good white people love the Indians and want them to be good. We have come to see you and take you by the hand and say good words to you. We know there are some bad white men who have come among you and cheated you and made you think the white man is your enemy. We want you to look at your present position and see that the white man is inclosing and surrounding you, and that railroads will be built through the country, and will soon drive away the buffalo, and soon you will have nothing to depend on. We want you now to dicide to settle down in one place, and each to select your home, cultivate the land and learn to support yourselves and become part of the American people, and children of the Great Father. There are a great many people east who love the Indians and want to do them good. They wish to save the Indian from ruin. They remember that many moons ago the red man lived where the white man now lives, but they are gone. The great tribes called the Narragansetts, Mohicans, Mohawks, Stockbridges, the Delawares, the Oneidas, Senecss and Tuscaroras have passed away before the white man, while the Cherokees, Choctaws and Creeks who have gone on reservations, have lived and prospered. Now we want you to begin to live like the white men. Cultivate your land, and we will send good men to teach your children to work, to read and write; and then they will grow up able to support themselves after the buffalo has gone. You must not drink whisky if you want to do well. We are glad to see you here to day, and hope all will be peace."

Mr. Brunot said that hereafter the Cheyennes and Arapahoes must not regard the stories of bad white men, who came to them with evil reports. They must go to Col. Nelson, or the commander of the post, or their agent, and they will always tell them the truth.

The Commissioners invited Col. Nelson to speak if he desired to do so.

Little Raven then said his young men wanted to go against their enemies, the Utes, in a few days. Would Col. Nelson give them a paper, so that when their young men went to war against their enemies they could show it, so as not to get into trouble with the whites.

Col. Nelson replied, that they must be at peace with all men while they were under the United States protection; the United States will not allow them to go to war with any one, and will not allow any one to molest them.

Medicine Arrow spoke: "It is a poor rule that will not work both ways. Why do your soldiers fight our Cheyennes in the north?"

Col Nelson said: "Because they fight our soldiers. If they will submit, as you have done, our soldiers will not fight them."

Medicine Arrow said: "If the Washington Father's Commissioners will promise protection and peace to them, I will bring all the northern Cheyennes to this place to give themselves up to the United States authorities, with the lodges, women and children."

A paper to that effect was immediately drawn up and signed by the three Commissioners and Colonel Nelson, and a copy given to Medicine Arrow.

We earnestly hope that this policy, which ought to have been adopted long ago, will be followed up, so that the bloody and disgraceful era of mutual outrage and butchery on our western border may be brought to an end. The sentiment so prevalent on the border that the Indians must be exterminated is as false as it is barbarous. We have a few more facts and observations to offer on this interesting subject, but these are enough for the present.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

PREPARATIONS FOR SPRING WORK.

The present is the farmer's time to arrange his plans for the coming year, and on this being carefully done depends greatly the success of future operations. He has the gathered experience of the past to aid him; and if one or more crops have failed, now is the time to consider the cause. Has he been unprofitably stinted in the necessary amount of labor? has any other than the best seed been sown or planted? have weeds been allowed to grow unchecked? has work been performed too much in a hurry? have the most approved implements of all kinds only been used?

Trade and business in the cities have been depressed the past season, as well as the prices of produce in the country. Let not the farmer be discouraged.

Is the working stock of the farm sufficient? has there been false economy in the use of manures? has there been room to store the crops?

All these questions should now be asked and answered; recollecting that the most improvident of all kinds of farming is the raising of half crops, and that poor stock is always the most expensive, he should map out his plans for the year 1870, so as to avoid all these errors; and with the aid of agricultural papers, to introduce an improved system of management. The increase of railroad facilities may bring his farm within market distance of large cities or manufactories, so that his whole system should be changed—and perishable articles, such as butter, milk, small fruits, vegetables, be cultivated instead of beef and grain, with which he has been striving in an unequal competition with the cheap lands of the West.

Let the farmer now consider and digest the tried capacities of his soil and its adaptation to particular crops. Has he generally succeeded with corn or potatoes, or carrots, or cabbage, or broom corn, or hops, or pasturage?—let him not suddenly change his system on account of temporary depression in prices.

"Time and chance happeneth to all," and with patient industry and perseverance, every man in his proper calling, (not forgetting the performance of the moral, social and religious duties) will find that *for him* "seed time and harvest, cold and heat, summer and winter, day and night, shall not cease, nor the early and the latter rain."

"Let us then be up and doing,
With a heart for any fate—
Still achieving, still pursuing,
Learn to labor and to wait."

FEEDING STOCK.

A young animal should be kept steadily but surely growing until it shall arrive at its full size or be fitted for market, and we insist that this will prove the most profitable course, and that the animal thus fed and reared will give the best returns for its care and keep. A great many of our farmers stop so far short of this profitable liberal feeding in the winter, that the young animal only lives but does not grow any during a large part of the year, and thus, as we think, the food is nearly lost. Certainly the time is lost, and the young animal is turned to pasture in the spring with no increase of size, and so much lighter as the loss of its flesh daily since the previous autumn taken to sustain its life would indicate, and which should have been saved by a little more liberal and perhaps careful feeding.

Again a very large part of the sheep wintered in the country have very little increase of wool from the fall until spring, and not a few actually have more pounds of wool the first of December than at shearing time, as instead of any growth of wool, there is so much loss in the health and strength, that the amount at shearing time will actually weigh less than the first of the previous December.

One reason why a great deal of stock is not wintered better is, the hay is often cut too late. Two tons of hay cut before the fifteenth of July is worth at least three tons cut after the twentieth of the same month, the nutritive qualities of the grass (many of them) turning to woody fiber as the ripening process goes on. Most of our best grasses have very little really nutritive quality when fully ripe, and what they have are not readily assimilated by the animals consuming them, without some other feed like grain or roots, fed at the same time, and here we probably find the greatest value of roots as a feed for all kinds of stock, not in the amount of nutriment they contain themselves, but in their ability to assist the digestive organs to assimilate or appropriate the amount of nutritive matter contained in the straw or hay fed to animals in connection with them.

CHANGE OF CATTLE FEED NECESSARY.

Man, when confined for any considerable time to one kind of food, is more liable to disease than when his regimen is varied. The diseases common among sailors on long voyages is an illustration of this.

Now, what is true of man, is true of the various species of domesticated animals. When confined for an undue period of time to one kind of feed, they sicken and die. For cattle, nature has furnished a variety. In summer, the different kinds of grasses, with their rich juices, tempt their tastes and improve their flesh. Yet, even then, we obtain an argument for a variety of feed, from the fact that cattle, fed with grain, or vegetables, put on flesh more rapidly than when they are kept on grass alone. But, in the winter, our ordinary dry food is not conducive to growth as are summer grasses.

"Fodder," as it is termed, has lost much of its original properties in curing. The deficit, in part, may be supplied by roots of various kinds. Among these, turnips, carrots, beets, and the like, have their value, but these, or something of the kind, should be provided as a variety to winter stock. Farmers should look to this, and see if the best cattle, and the best folds of sheep, are not those which are furnished with a variety of feed during the winter confinement. Would you have good stock? Then have a variety of winter feed.—*Boston Cultivator.*

WHEAT FOR FEED.

At the present price of the lower grades of wheat (unsound)—about one dollar and ten cents for sixty pounds, in New York city—it is the cheapest feed in that market. It is estimated to be worth one dollar per bushel, or more, for fifty-six pounds. This gives the wheat the advantage of ten cents in price and four pounds, or eight cents in weight. For working animals, milch cows, growing young stock, swine and poultry, it is an excellent food, and seems to have the same superiority for them over the other grains that it has for man. It should be thoroughly soaked or ground, and in either case its value would be increased by cooking. A half-barrel of boiling water, with a bushel of wheat measured into it, and then kept over night, will cook itself into a most savory and excellent mess for fattening pigs.

OLD COWS.

How long is it profitable to keep a cow? I consider a cow in her prime (all things considered) from five to ten years old. Some cows hold out much better than others, as with men and horses; and are really as young to all intents and purposes at twelve years, as others are at nine or ten. Nevertheless a cow through winter after she gets to going down hill, or kills a superior cow on account of her age; if her teeth are good she is all right, without any signs of deterioration. Cows should be milked regularly and by steady milkers.—*American Stock Journal.*

A KICKING COW.

Tie a rope around the hind foot, near the hoof, with a slipknot, for the convenience of untying. Make the other end of the rope fast around the under jaw, with the foot drawn a little down. Then make her kick, until she will raise the foot and replace it without a kick, which will be in a few minutes, and the cure is complete. The plan is equally efficacious with horses and other frisky creatures. Let milkers and others fully test this said and effectual remedy, and I am satisfied they will neither need nor use any other.

FOOD FOR PIGS.

A Highland county correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* vouches for the following as the best feed to make the biggest hog out of a pig in twelve months: Take two parts barley, two of corn and one of oats. Grind them together; then cook and feed cold. This way of feeding is the cheapest way to make hogs keep fat from the time they are pigs. Take any pig of a good improved breed, and it can be made in this manner to gain one pound a day until a year old.

CRIBBING HORSES.

The cure is very simple and easily applied. Get some pulverized cayenne pepper and sprinkle plentifully on the edge of the trough to which your horse is hitched, so that he will suck it up with the first draught of air. If you ride or drive out, carry some with you in a phial and sprinkle a little on the top of the post to which you tie your horse, and he will soon be cured. We have known this remedy to prove effectual.

DOMESTIC RECEIPES.

Mock Duck.—A steak of beef well beaten, a rich stuffing, such as is used for ducks; spread it over the beef and roll it in the form of a duck; then bake. Make a rich gravy with onions and pour over it.

To Prevent Kitchen Odors.—In boiling onions or cabbage, place a dish of vinegar on the stove at the same time. The boiling vinegar will destroy the odor of the vegetables. All who have near neighbors try it.

Chopping Dough.—We think that it is not generally known that *wheat* bread, at least, is *greatly* improved by chopping it, at the end of the second kneading. If you want *good* bread, let there always be a *second* kneading, putting in all the flour before that.—J. J.

Paste that will Keep a Year.—Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in a quart of warm water. When cold, stir in as much flour as will give it the consistency of thick cream, being particular to beat up all the lumps: stir in as much powdered rosin as will lay on a dime, and throw in half a dozen cloves to give a pleasant odor. Have on the fire a teacup of boiling water, pour the flour mixture into it, stirring it well at the time. In a very few minutes it will be the consistency of mush. Pour it into an earthen or china vessel; let it cool; lay a cover on, and put in a cool place. When needed for use, take out a portion and soften it with warm water. Paste thus made will last twelve months. It is better than gum, as does not gloss the paper, and can be written on.

Frying Oysters.—When the oysters are taken from the can, wrap them in a dry cloth until the surface moisture of the oyster is absorbed; then take from the cloth, put them in the white of an egg—slightly beaten—from that into pulverized cracker—lastly, for frying, heat together as hot as possible, and not scorch, equal parts of butter and lard, and fry them rapidly.—*Mrs. J. S., in Cincinnati Gazette.*

Another.—The following is my way of frying oysters: First spread out the oysters intended to be fried, on a clean towel or napkin, and roll them well to absorb the liquor, season and roll them in white corn meal, fry them in hot fresh lard, being careful not to have too much lard in the vessel, and serve while hot. Oysters fried in this manner are good enough not only for the palate of a king or an American sovereign, but for any other man.—*E. C., in Cincinnati Gazette.*

Wine Whey—Put half a pint of sweet milk over the fire, and as soon as it begins to boil, slowly pour into it a wine-glass of sherry wine mixed with a teaspoonful of sugar. Grate into it a little nutmeg, and as soon as it comes to a boil again, remove it from the fire. When cool, strain for use.

To Preserve Fresh Flowers.—If our lady readers wish to keep a boquet fresh, let them drop a tablespoonful of powdered charcoal into the water intended for the flower stalks, and they will keep their freshness and perfume for several days, and look and smell the same as those just gathered. The charcoal settles at the bottom of the vase, the water remaining clear.

Bone Beef for Invalids.—Raw beef, it is asserted, proves of the greatest benefit as a diet for persons of frail constitution. It is reported that physicians are now administering to consumptives a diet of finely chopped raw beef, properly seasoned with salt, and heated by placing the dish containing it in boiling water. This food is given also in cases where the stomach rejects almost every other form of food. It assimilates rapidly and affords nourishment, while patients learn to long for and like it as much as Dr. Kane did his Arctic dinners of raw seal and walrus.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 22, 1870.

EDITORS GAZETTE:—The bill to provide for the investment of surplus funds of the Central School Board was introduced by me in the Senate January 25, '70, and duly reported by the press. It passed the Senate February 24. The first letter from Mr. G. H. Anderson, protesting against the measure, of which I had knowledge, was dated February 7th; it was addressed to my colleague, Mr. Graham, and was first shown to me February 8th. These facts speak for themselves. THOMAS HOWARD.

[NOTE.—At the date last mentioned, Feb. 8th, the bill in question was still pending in the House.—EDITOR.]

MESSRS. FISH & HATCH have introduced upon the market the Loan of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, which has been waited for with considerable interest, as one of the most important financial undertakings connected with the current new railroad enterprises. The object of the road, in opening a new route from the West to the Atlantic—which promises to come in formidable competition with the trunk roads of the Atlantic coast!—causes this Loan to rank foremost among the many now before the public. The scheme is backed by the most prominent and successful railroad capitalists in the country, and the negotiation of the loan is undertaken by bankers who have marketed the largest railway loans of past years—including the Central Pacific and the Western Pacific—and whose reputation for caution, honor, and conscientious probity is such as to command confidence in any securities they may offer. The intrinsic merit of the bonds may be ascertained from a prospectus in another column. They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, and $1,000, and are either coupon or registered, making them a peculiarly popular loan. The bonds run thirty years, and are payable, principal and interest, in gold, in the city of New York. They constitute a First Mortgage Lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company, and have the additional protection of a Sinking Fund of $100,000 per annum. Of the entire Loan of $15,000,000, only $13,000,000 is to be issued, the balance of $2,000,000 being held in trust. The Bonds are offered at 90 and accrued interest.

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.,
Druggists, corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Streets.

Have just received the largest and finest assortment of Mediterranean Sponges ever brought to this city.

Fine Velvet Sponges, | Nice Bathing Sponges.
Fine Velvet Sponges, | Nice Bathing Sponges.
Fine Velvet Sponges, | Nice Bathing Sponges.
And two cases of ice sponges for Family use, and also one case of proof hard Turkey, the best bes quality of carriage s, cages and Livery stable sponges of every quality sold by the case, single pound or single sponge, at the very lowest cash price at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Six h Streets, (old St. Clair.)

VARICOSE OR BROKEN VEINS.

Thousands of persons suffer year in and year out with a broken down condition of the veins of the legs, which in our times are easily relieved and frequently susceptible of cure, and suffer on, only because they do not know where and to whom to apply for relief. Now, to give the needful information in cases like this, seems to us a proper duty on part of the newspaper press, and it gives us great pleasure to be able to recommend all such to Dr. KEYSER, OF 167 WOOD STREET, whose vast number of appliances, and his great skill in chronic diseases, enables him to afford the greatest amount of relief that the present state of science can afford. Besides these varicose conditions to which we have referred above, there are other sources of inconvenience and suffering, such as swellings and abnormal growths, which the Doctor, with his appliances, is sure to relieve.

Then again the abdominal weaknesses and sinking feeling peculiar to females, is a source of terrible suffering and anxiety; for these the Doctor has belts and supporters which are so constructed as to insure at least immunity from suffering when they do not promise a certainty of cure.

The Doctor's experience covers a period of over thirty years, besides, a natural aptness for this department of his profession, makes him more than ordinarily skillful. The suffering that is entailed upon future generations by neglect of the proper means to correct the present evils, ought of itself be a sufficient cause to enlist not only the attention of persons themselves, but also that of all intelligent physicians.

Dr. Keyser's Office and Medicine Store, 167 Liberty street.

JANUARY 25, 1870.

A TORPID SYSTEM.

Sometimes, without any assignable cause, the physical strength and animal spirits give way, and a strange torpor falls alike on the body and intellect. There is little or no pain, perhaps, but the natural vigor and elasticity of the nervous and muscular system seem to have departed, and is a difference to the pleasures of life, and even of its grave responsibilities, takes the place of that earnest interest in both which characterizes a well balanced mind when in a healthy condition.

This state of partial collapse is often the premonitory symptoms of some serious malady. It indicates unmistakably that the vital powers are languishing and need a stimulant. In such cases there is no form of a dose of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is so wonderfully beneficial. The great tonic wakes up the system from its drowse. The secretions and the circulation receive a new impetus. The relaxed nerves recover their elasticity under the operation of the specific, like the slackened strength of a musical instrument in the process of tuning. Lethargy and debility are replaced by energy and vigor, the spirits rise, and life that almost seemed a burden while the reason of depression lasted, becomes once more enjoyable. That such a radical change should be produced by a remedy entirely devoid of the powerful alkaloids and mineral poisons now commonly used in practice, may seem incredible to those who put their faith on the medicinal efficacy of active poisons; but let those who have the trouble to enquire of those who have tested the correctness of this statement, the virtues of the Bitters under the circumstances described, they will find the statement to be true.

NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.—An election for thirteen (13) Managers of this Company will be held at the Tow House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.

JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1870. fe2

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD CO., Pittsburgh, January 24, 1870.

STOCKHOLDERS ANNUAL MEETING.

The Regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, No. 26 Fike street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, February 23d, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers for the ensuing year, and for the transacting of such other business as may be pre ented.

ja26:100 JOHN BALLANTINE, Secretary.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OFFICE OF

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 Nassau Street,

NEW YORK,

FEBRUARY 15th, 1870.

THE remarkable success which has attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have maintained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honorably-managed Railroads are readily taken as the most suitable, safe, and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO R. R. CO.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD, connecting the Atlantic coast and the magnificent harbors of the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio river at a point of reliable navigation, and thus, with the entire Railroad system of the great West and Southwest, FORMS THE ADDITIONAL EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and Europe on the one hand, and the great producing regions of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS ROAD AS A NEW OUTLET FROM THE WEST TO THE SEA manifests it into one of national consequence, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local business.

Thus the great interests, both general and local, which demand the completion of the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD to the Ohio River, afford the surest guarantee of its success and value, and RENDER IT THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SUBSTANTIAL RAILROAD ENTERPRISE NOW IN PROGRESS IN THIS COUNTRY.

Its superiority as an East and West route, and the promise of an immense and profitable trade awaiting its completion, have drawn to it the attention and cooperation of prominent Capitalists and Railroad men of this City of sound judgment and known integrity, whose connection with it, tog ther with that of eminent citizens and business men of Virginia and West Virginia, INSURES AN ENERGETIC, HONORABLE AND SUCCESSFUL MANAGEMENT.

The Road is completed and in operation from Richmond to the celebrated White Sulphur Springs of West Virginia, 247 miles, and there remain but 200 miles (now partially constructed) to be completed, to carry it to the proposed terminus on the Ohio river at, or near, the mouth of the Big Sandy river, 150 miles above Cincinnati, and 350 miles below Pittsburgh.

Lines are now projected or in progress through Ohio and Kentucky to this point, which will connect the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO WITH THE ENTIRE RAILROAD SYSTEMS OF THE WEST AND SOUTHWEST, AND WITH THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Its valuable franchises and superior advantages will place the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY among the richest and most powerful and trustworthy corporations of the country; AND THERE EXISTS A PRESENT VALUE, IN COMPLETED ROAD AND WORK DONE, EQUAL TO THE ENTIRE AMOUNT OF THE MORTGAGE.

The details of the Loan have been arranged with special reference to the wants of all classes of investors, and combine the various features of convenience, safety, and protection against loss or fraud.

The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500 and $100.

They will be issued as COUPON BONDS, PAYABLE TO BEARER, and may be held in that form; or

The coupons may be detached and canceled, the Bond made a PERMANENT REGISTERED BOND, transferable only on the books of the Company, and the interest made payable only to the registered owner or his attorney.

The three classes will be known respectively as:

1st. "COUPON BONDS PAYABLE TO BEARER."

2d. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED."

3d. "REGISTERED BONDS WITH COUPONS ATTACHED," and should be so designated by Correspondents in specifying the class of Bonds desired.

They have THIRTY YEARS to run from January 15, 1870, with interest at six per cent. per annum from November 1, 1869. PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

The interest is payable in MAY and NOVEMBER that it may take the place of that of the earlier issues of Five-Twenties, and suit the convenience of our friends who already hold Central and Western Pacific Bonds, with interest payable in January and July, and who may desire, in making additional investments, to have their interest receivable at different seasons of the year.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Line of Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the Virginia Central Railroad Company, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $12,000,000, a sufficient amount will be sold to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for a large and active traffic.

The present price is 90 and accrued interest.

A Loan so amply secured, so carefully guarded, and so certain hereafter to command a prominent place among the favorite securities in the markets, both in this country and Europe, will be at once appreciated and quickly absorbed.

Very respectfully,

FISK & HATCH,

Bankers,

P. S.—We have issued pamphlets containing full particulars, statistical details, maps, etc., which will be furnished upon application.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, Feb. 22, 1870.

The markets in a general way continue very dull and devoid of anything really new or important, and while the prospects are not very encouraging, hopes of an early improvement are still entertained. As has been the case for some time past, the demand for almost everything is confined mainly to supplying immediate wants. For some of the leading articles, including Sugars and Provisions, buyers are taking hold sparingly, not being disposed to stock-up for fear of lower prices. The grain trade continues very sluggish and very unsatisfactory, and the complaint among dealers is pretty general that there is no margin: in other words, prices are too high in the country, and this accounts for the very meagre volume of business. Flour, also, is very slow; there are no buyers outside of the retailers and bakers, and as a general thing their wants are easily satisfied. There is an improved demand for prime Butter, in consequence of a temporary scarcity, and prices are tending upward. Eggs, also, firmer and in better demand.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c

APPLES—The arrivals continue very meagre, but the supply seems to be fully equal to the demand. We continue to quote at $2.50@3.50 for fair to prime and $4.00 for choice.

BUTTER—There is an improved demand for prime to choice Roll and we can report sales at 33@35c. Common and inferior is abundant and very dull.

BEANS—May be fairly quoted at $2.00 @2.50 per bushel.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3.75. No. 3, $4.50; No. 4, $5.00; No. 5, $5.50. Carpet Brooms, $6.00@6.50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Dull at 3 cts.

BROOM CORN—13@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Is steady but unchanged; Western Reserve and Hamburg, 16½@17; Factory, 17@17¼; New York State Farm Dairy, 18@19; New York Goshen, 19½@20

CARBON OIL—Standard brands are still quoted in a jobbing way at 25 cts.

CRANBERRIES—Prime to choice eastern cultivated, $17@18 per bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues exceedingly dull and the market is very fully supplied. We continue to quote Apples at 7@8 cts; and Peaches, at 8@9c for quarters, and 10@11c. for halves. Blackberries, 14@15 cts, and pitted Cherries, 25@30 cts.

DRESSED HOGS—Arrivals very light, and the demand is limited. Prices nominal at 10@11 cts.

EGGS—We were reported sales at 23c, though holders generally were asking 25c. It is said they will not bear shipping even at 23 cts.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and dull, and devoid of a single new feature worthy of notice. Western flours, in store, are still quoted at $5.00@5.50 for spring and $5,75@6,00 for winter. Rye flour, $5.00.

GRAIN—As already noted, the grain business is very slow and very dull, as there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations. Wheat comes in very slowly, but the mills are getting all they want in the west; we continue to quote in the absence of sales at $1,10@1,12. Corn is quiet and unchanged; car, 73@ 75c on wharf, and 78@80c in store. Rye is dull as ever and can not fairly be quoted above 85c. Oats unchanged and quiet; dealers quote at 42@43, buying, and 46@48c, selling. Barley, 90@95 for spring, and $1@1,05 for fall.

HAY—May be quoted at $16@23 from country wagons, as to quality. Baled, on wharf, $15@20.

HUSKS—Sales at 2½@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2.25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,38@1,40, and No. 2 at 90.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@ 2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10 cts.

PEAS—Dull: $2.50 per bushel.

POTATOES—Offerings only moderate, but the demand continues light; we continue to quote at 45 on track and wharf, and 50 in store.

PROVISIONS—The market continues quiet and without quotable change in prices. Shoulders, 13 for plain and 14 for Sugar Cured; Ribbed Sides, 15¼@ 15½; Clear do, 16½@17; Breakfast Bacon, 18; Sugar Cured Hams, 18@18½. Mess Beef, 20. Lard, 16 in tierces and 17@ 17½ in bbls and kegs. Ham Sausage, 13½. Mess Pork, $23½@24.

POULTRY—Receipts continue very light and market is almost bare. We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEEDS—Clover seed is unchanged; we continue to quote at $8@8,50. Timothy seed, $4.00@5.00. Flax seed, $2,10@2,15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $10, and oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at $1,75 by the car load.

TALLOW—Sales of rendered at 9½; rough, 6@6½. Market very quiet.

WHISKY—Very quiet; Highwines quoted at 98@$1; common rectified, $1; proof rectified $1,10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY Feb. 22, 1870.

The anniversary of Washington's Birth-day was pretty generally observed by the oil men to-day, as business was almost wholly suspended and most of the oil offices were locked up. We were not able to discover, however, that the fact of it being the birth-day of the father of his country, had any perceptible effect on business, nor that the trade suffered any great damage by the aforesaid offices being under lock and key. It war just about as good to-day as it has been during any preceding day for several weeks, and there are no indications that it will be any better to-morrow. Dullness is the order of the day, and white hopes are entertained that the worst is over that a reaction and better times are near at hand, the prospects, it must be confessed, are not encouraging. The trade is so completely hedged in on every side that there is no chance to make a movement, and until the drawbacks we have so frequently referred to recently have, in some way or other, been removed, we may expect a continuance of sluggishness which has characterized the market since the advent of the present year.

In regard to prices, there is no change compared with yesterday, and in the absence of sales, quotations may be omitted. The tendency, however, of both crude and refined is toward greater weakness.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Peerless Oil Works 320, on account B. S. Duncan; Eagle Oil Works 400, on account B. S. Duncan; Jas. Wilkins 160, on account Porterfield & Mccombs; Sunbeam Oil Works 160, on account Thos. Hackett; Fisher Bro. 240, on account E. H. Long; Jas. Wilkins 80, on account Philia. & Boston Pet. Co.

Total ..... 1,360 bbls

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Mentzheimer, Koehler & Co. 600 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philia.

McKelvy & Bro. 48 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

J. M. Riter 412 bbls refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L. & S. 250 bbls ref. oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

J. A. McKee, 250 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Tarentum Oil Works, 250 bbls, refined to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Livingston Bro., 150 cases refined oil to Tack, Whitney & Co., Philia.

Total refined..... 150 cases. 1,810 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY WEST PENN R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 265 bbls to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philia.

Mentzer, B. & Co. 260 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total refined..... 525 bbls.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—Tobacco unchanged. Cotton nominal at 23½@24c. Hemp nominal at 12@16c for undressed. Flour; good order demand but no shipping facilities; fall super $4,25@5, extra $4,60@4,75, XX $4,95@5,25, XXX to fancy $5,90@6,50. Wheat very dull; No 2 spring 83½@85c, latter for inspected, No 1 do 92c, No 2 red fall 95c@$1, No 1 do $1,08, and choice $1,12@1,20. Corn heavy and easier, mixed in sacks 69@72c, yellow 72c and white 75@78c. Oats dull at 44@46c in bulk and 49@52c for sacked. Barley: small sales prime fall at $1,20. Rye; nothing doing. Whisky easier at 93½ to 94c. Shoulders dull and unchanged. Pork $27,50@28,00; the latter for retail lots. Dry salt shoulders 10¼c, clear rib 14½@14¾ cents, clear sides 15¼c. Bacon, jobbing: 12¾c for shoulders, 16¾ for loose clear rib, 18¼c for clear sides, 16¼c for clear rib, and 16¾@ 17c for clear sides. Lard nominal at 14½ @15c for prime steam, and 15@15½c for choice kettle rendered.

CINCINNATI, February 22—Wheat: No. 2 red $1,06; No. 1 $1,18. Corn: mixed 68@70c; white or yellow 74c. Oats 52@ 53c. Cotton dull; middling 23½c. Tobacco in good demand; sales 86 hhds at $6.3 to $22,90. Whisky firm at 94c, and in good demand. Mess Pork firm but quiet; $27,25 is offered and $27,50 asked. Bulk meats: steady; 500,000 pounds sold at 11½c for shoulders, 13¾@14c for sides; 14½@15c for clear rib and clear sides. Hams in bulk are held at 13½c. Bacon: sales shoulders at 12¾@12½c and sides at 16@17c for clear rib. Sugar cured Hams steady at 16@19c. Lard firmer and steady at 30@33c. Sugar firm for New Orleans at 10¼@13¼c, but refined dull, and prices ¼c lower. Molasses very firm at 67@78, demand good and stock light. Coffee steady and in fair demand.

LOUISVILLE, February 22—Cotton dull, middling 23½c. Flour quiet and steady; extra family $5. Grain quiet and steady. Wheat $1,05@1,15. Corn 93c. Oats 63c. Rye 95c, all sacked. Provisions firm: mess pork $27,50, bacon shoulders 12½c, clear rib 16½c, clear sides 16¾c; bulk shoulders 14¼c, clear rib 14¾c, clear sides 15¼c. Lard in tes 16c; hams, sugar cured, 18½@19¼c. Whiskey, raw, 93@94c, with sales of 190 hhds. Tobacco: full prices, with sales at $3,50@5,50 for trash, $6@7,50 for lugs and $8@13,75 for low to medium leaf.

CLEVELAND, Feb. 22.—Flour dull and unchanged. Buckwheat flour unchanged. Rye flour in moderate request at $3 @5,25 per bbl. Wheat dull: No. 1 red winter $1,12; No 2 do held at $1,05@1,06. Corn dull and lower: new No. 2 held at 76c; rejected do 67c; old nominal. Oats lower at 47c for No. 1 State. Rye quiet and nominal. Barley dull and heavy. Petroleum dull and weak; refined held 25¼@28; retail lots 27@28c; crude unchanged but dull at $5,65 per bbl.

TOLEDO, February 22.—Receipts: Flour 650 bbls, wheat 3,100 bush, corn 8,200 bush, oats 600 bush. Shipments: flour 100 bbls, wheat 700 bush, corn 16,200 bush. Flour dull. Wheat a shade better and regular; white Michigan $1,10; amber Michigan $1,06¼; No. 1 red $1,14; No. 2 red 95c. Corn a shade better: No 1 old 83c; new 69½c; no grade 59c; yellow 75c. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 1 48c; No. 2 45c. Cloverseed $8,10.

MEMPHIS, February 22.—Cotton dull, nothing doing on account of the weather; nominally 25¼c. Receipts 353, exports 595 bales. Flour unchanged. Corn 80@ 92c. Oats 67@70c. Hay $26. Bran $24. Lard 16½@18c. Pork $29. Bacon nominal. Bulk meats: shoulders 11¾c, and sides 15¾c.

CINCINNATI, February 23.—Beef cattle are in good demand, and the supply being light prices advanced 25@30c per cental, closing firm at $4,50@7,50 per cental, gross, the latter rate for extra shipping. Sheep scarce and in good demand at $4@6 gross.

DETROIT, February 22.—Wheat is very firm, with extra white at $1,25. No. 1 do. $1,16@1,15¼; amber $1,05. Corn is very dull, with new at 63c. Oats 47c. Barley advanced to $1,65 per cental. Clover seed $8,25@8,37½. Dressed hogs $10,50 @11,00.

ST. LOUIS, February 22.—Cattle active at 4@5c for fair to good, 5½@6c for prime to choice, and 6½@7c for extra. Hogs: no packing demand; butchers paying 8¼ @9c for medium to heavy.

NEW YORK, February 22.—Business was entirely suspended in honor of Washington's birth day. No market reports.

CHICAGO, February 22.—The Banks, Board of Trade and Open Board were closed to-day. No markets.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 22.—Cotton flat: low middlings 21½c, and good ordinary 20c; stock 5,820 bales.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, February 22.—4 cars lake sup ore, Jones & Laughlin; 2 do do, Shoenberger, Blair & Co; 3 do blooms, Graff, Bennett & Co; 122 tes lard, F Sellers & Co; 2 cars iron ore, J Painter & Son; 1 do lumber, B Schmidt; 50 bbls oil, J Spear Co; 8 bxs wool, Fairbanks, M & Co; 2 bbls varnish, Fackiner & Irwin; 4 bellows, 4 levers, Lindsay, S & E; 1 car clay, J B Lyon; 3 bbls eggs, 3 do onions, 2 kgs lard, 4 sks rags, Day & Co; 18 bdls chairs, B Young & Co; 3 do do, G H Dauler & Son; 5 kegs, 1 bbl oat meal, 3 kegs pearl barley, Dunlevy & Bro; 2 bbls oat meal, J Porterfield; 15 bales cotton, Holmes, Bell & Co; 10 bbls apples, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 9 do sundries, J Woodwell & Co; 1 hhd tobacco, F Maul; 2 doz chairs, H Berger; 7 bbls eggs, 5 do rye, Means & Coffin.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, February 22.—12 bbls apples, Bruggerman & O; 1 car bones, Seward & E; 5 bxs drugs, H W McCullough; 4 do do, C Segar & Co; 10 bbls oil, J G Brown; 4 hhds tobacco, E Wormser, 71 bgs barley, S Hood; 7 bbls onions, Vangorder & S; 20 bxs candy, Dilworth & H; 9 do g ware, Dithridge & Son; 1 bbl & 1 kg lard, Littell & M; 1 bag roots, glycerine, Littell & M; 1 box roots, Fahnestock & R; 1 box tools, J Wood; 2 do do, P H Laufman; 2 hhds culletts, A D H Chambers; 12 bbls apples, Voigt, M & Co; 1 do eggs, S Devol; 2 bxs h ware, H White; 44 bgs flour, H G Baird; 25 do meal, Wm A Co; 100 bbls flour, Keil & R; 100 do do, Watt, L & Co; 50 do h wines, Littell & M; 1 car wheat, J S Taggett; 100 tes lard, J Dalzell & Son.

PITTSBURGH FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, February 22—1 car lard, Bruggerman & O'Brien; 100 bbls flour, Allen Kirkpatrick & Co; 160 do do, Seghmyer & Voskamp; 100 do do, do, Watt, Lang & Co; 100 bdls broom hdls, H B McClellan & Co; 2 rolls leather, Loughery & Co; 9 kegs white lead, S S Fowler; 10 bbls, 40 sks flour, Culp & Shepard; 27 bgs oats, J Hinkle; 1 car oats, R Knox & Son; 200 kgs nails, J B Sneathen; 1 car wooden ware, Dilworth, Harper & Co; 30 bales hops, J Wainwright; 1 car ore, Graff, Byers & Co; 1 car rye, J Rhodes & Co; 2 cars wheat J S Taggett & Co; 2 bbls clover seed, P G Craighead; 220 bbls flour, owner.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD, February 22—6 cars railroad iron, C A Carpenter; 4 pkgs c seed; Dilworth, H & Co; 2 cars limestone, Shoenberger, B & Co; 1 do do metal; McKnight & Co; 2 bbls butter, 1 do eggs, H F Bruggerman; 1 car wheat, W McKee & Co; 3 bxs butter, 3 do eggs, J Hilty; 34 sks corn, Graham & M; 53 cars coal, Graff, Byers & Co; 30 do do, Armstrong, D & Co; 18 do do, Coleman, R & Co; 3 bxs butter, 3 do eggs, J C Cuddy; 3 pkgs eggs, 2 do butter, D Zinger.

ALLEGHENY STATION February 22.—1 car lumber, John Nash; 1 do shingles, A Patterson; 5 bbls flour, J V Wilson; 100 bbls flour, J B McKee; 10 do whisky, F Kohendoffer; 20 do do do, R & A Carson; 34 hides, Jacob Eisenbein; 19 rolls leather, Jas Callery; 2 cars wheat, Kennedy Bro; 500 pigs lead, Beamer, Bauman & Co.

RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point with eight feet in the channel by the Monongahela marks. Weather moderated somewhat yesterday, although still very cold, with a north-west wind. At 4 P. M. mercury marked 22.

Business was moderate at the landing, though all and more than could reasonably be expected under existing circumstances.

The new ferry boat H. C. Nutt and the Lorena were at Cairo on Sunday.

It is said that the Bengal Tiger, which boat was sent down to take the tow of the Tigress, injured by her collision with the Tom Rees, on Saturday, was unable to move it, the ice being jammed in all around the barges, so that they could not be removed.

The Arlington departed for Cincinnati yesterday, with an excellent trip, of both freight and passengers. Among her passengers we noticed Capt. Wash Kerr, Joseph Fairley, the grain dealer, and a portion of the crew of the Julia No. 2, which boat was afraid to venture out in the ice. The crew of the ill-fated Star, were also passengers on the Arlington, to take charge of the Stella re cently purchased by the owners of the Star.

We are requested by Capt. Moore to state that hereafter he will not receive freight after 12 o'clock, and shippers should take notice and be guided accordingly. Capt. Moore is determined to make time, and in order to accomplish this it is absolutely necessary to leave here as advertised.

The Glendale, Captain Hare, is announced for St. Louis.

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RIVER PACKETS.

CINCINNATI.

PITTSBURGH AND CINCINNATI PACKET LINE.

The new and splendid sidewheel Steamer ARLINGTON, DANIEL MOORE, Master, A. S. SHEPARD, Clerk, leaves Pittsburgh for Cincinnati every TUESDAY at 12 M. promptly. Returning, leaves Cincinnati for Pittsburgh, at 12 M. every FRIDAY.

For freight, pas sage, or other information, apply on board or to

JAMES COLLINS,
fe1 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.

FOR ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER. — The splendid passenger steamer GLENDALE ..... Capt. HARE, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports TO-DAY, Feb. 23d, at 4 P. M.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
fe16 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.

FOR MEMPHIS AND NEW ORLEANS.—The new and low-wheel passenger steamer CITY OF EVANSVILLE, ... Capt. H. DEXTER, Will leave for the above and intermediate ports on SATURDAY, 26th inst.

For freight or passage apply on board or to
CHRIEST & POHLE,
fe15 FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
THE INMAN MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Numbering sixteen first-class vessels, among them the celebrated
CITY OF PARIS, CITY OF ANTWERP,
CITY OF BOSTON, CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF LONDON.
Sailing EVERY SATURDAY, from Pier 45 North River, New York. For passage or further information apply to
WILLIAM BINGHAM, Jr.,
142 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh.

OLD STORE IN A NEW PLACE.

The undersigned is prepared to furnish in large supply, in packages, or in any desirable quantity from store:

Prime Mackerel, New Codfish, Smoked and Spiced Salmon, Holland and Boston Herrings, Sardines.

Also Agent for HAMILTON & JONES' fine Stone Ware, manufactured at Greensboro Pa Smooth and neat patterns, consisting of Jugs of all sizes, Churns, Milk Pans, Lard Cans, in quantities supplied.

Cotton Yarns, White and Colored Carpet Chain, Fresh Dried and Canned Fruits, Tomatoes, Jellies, and every article to be found in a first-class house. Staple articles of Groceries, such as Sugars, Syrups, Nails, Flour, Oils, etc., for jobbing trade supplied on liberal terms.

EDWARD HAZLETON,
Nos. 29 and 30, south-west corner Diamond alley.
fe2:199 Water st

WHAT LADY WILL DO

Without a Watch, when she can buy a nice

Solid Gold Hunting Case

FULL JEWELED LEVER WATCH

For $28.00.

We wanted a good time-keeper. Call, see and buy one, at

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S JEWELRY STORE,
101 FIFTH AVE., Opposite GAZETTE OFFICE.
N. B.—We give our personal attention to the repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.

KEYSTONE POTTERY.
S. M. KIER & CO.,
Manufacturers of
Queensware, Bristol Ware, &c,
Office and Warehouse, 363 LIBERTY STREET.
All orders promptly attended to.

H. B. LYON,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
Office—No. 5 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.
Capt. JOHN MESSNER, Deputy, Pittsburgh Market.
Lieut. GEO. B. McNULTY, Deputy, Allegheny Market.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP for the cure of Coughs, Colds and Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC for the cure of Dyspepsia and all the Debilitated Conditions of the Stomach.

DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, for Diseases of the Liver or to act as a Gentle Purgative.

All of these three Medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases. The Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, assist in regulating the Stomach and Liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and enrich the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These Medicines are conscientiously offered to the Public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedy for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public. Its value has been proved by the thousand cures it has made through a period of more than thirty-five years, in all of which time its reputation has increased. In no instance has one single skeptic even no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not so much wasted to make a cure impossible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this Medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck does not say that all cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often when patients have been given up by physicians, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats, general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physician they may still be cured. No one should neglect a cough, cold in the lungs, but when the lungs are very sad y diseased and to some extent destroyed a cure can be accordingly. Capt. Moore is determined to make time, and in order to accomplish this it is absolutely necessary to leave here as advertised.

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DOCTOR WHITTIER CONTINUES TO TREAT ALL PRIVATE DISEASES. That numerous class of cases resulting from solitude, bashfulness, fear, timidity, nervous debility, irritability, eruptions, seminal weakness, impotency, and finally impaired, but not cured. Persons afflicted with delicate, intricate and long standing constitutional complaints are politely invited to call. Consultation and advice costs nothing. Experience, the best of teachers, has established a system for permanent, prompt, efficient, safe, permanent, and which in most cases can be used without change of diet. The medicines prepared in the establishment, which embraces office, reception and waiting rooms, also boarding and sleeping apartments for patients requiring daily personal attention, and vapor bath combined, are entirely free from the mineral syrups. No matter who have failed, call or send. Read what is said in his pamphlet of fifty pages, sent to any address on receipt of stamps in sealed envelope. Thousands of cases treated annually, at office and all over the country. Consultation free, personally or by mail. Office, No. 4 Wylie avenue, (near Court House) Pittsburgh, Pa. Hours 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. Pamphlet sent to any address for fifteen stamps.

JUDGE OUT.
"CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES."
FOR COLDS, COUGHS, SORE THROAT AND BRONCHITIS.
None so good. None so pleasant.
None Cure as Quick.
RUSTON & CO
10 Astor House, New York.
Use no more of those horrible tasted nauseating "Brown Cubeb things." dw3d

OILS.

WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in
Petroleum and its Products,
DALZELL'S BLOCK, DUQUESNE WAY.
PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS,
WARING, KING & CO.,
109 WALNUT STREET.
ap10

TACK BROTHERS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
AND DEALERS IN
Petroleum and its Products.
Pittsburgh Office—DALZELL'S BUILDING, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.
Philadelphia Office—137 WALNUT ST.
ap11:w36

ECLIPSE PETROLEUM REFINERY.
HERBERT W. C. TWEDDLE,
MANUFACTURER OF
Lubricating & High Test Burning Oils.
Eclipse Railroad Axle Oil,
Stands great heat without change; remains limpid at lowest temperatures. Special oil for tropical climates or hot weather.
Locomotive, Engine, Machine Shop,
Will not gum or dry.
Saw Mill and Planing Mill Oils,
Adapted for high speed.
Spindle Oil, Wool Head-Light Oil, Oil Manufacturers' Stuff- Benzole, and Finishing Gasoline, Oil, Paraffine Wax, Paraffine.
ARMOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.
These Products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patent by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly fluid, unfrozen at zero, and nearly colorless, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 174 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

LEGAL.

IN THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS of Allegheny county, No. 5 December Sessions, 1869, Miscellaneous Docket.

In the matter of the opening of Hazlett street, City of Pittsburgh. Appeal of Rhn & Weiller.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the Court to take the testimony offered by the parties interested in the above cases in relation to the matters at issue therein and report the same with his opinion thereon as to such modification of the report of viewers, if any, and the form of an order to be made by the Court, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 87 Diamond street, City of Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of March, A. D. 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend.

fe17:f4t J. W. OVER, Commissioner.

Murray & Lanman's
Florida Water,
The most celebrated and most delightful of all perfumes, for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, and in the bath, for sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.
ja24:MWF

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. MCKAY. ROBT. LIDDELL.

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SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
Maltsters and Brewers of Ale,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager.
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FISH. FISH.
Fresh Lake Herring;
" White Fish;
No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel—all sizes pkgs.
Labrador Mackerel;
Round Herring;
Cod Fish; at
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fe8 No. 173 and 174 Wood St.,

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Personal and prompt attention given to everything in the business. Collections made. Certificates issued, and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Advances made on Prime Collaterals and Government Securities at liberal rates. Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Exchange Gold, Silver, Bank Notes, &c., &c. All local or other Miscellaneous Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages, Commercial Paper, &c., negotiated at the usual rates of commission. ja18

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK
Of Allegheny.
Cor. Federal and Lacock Streets.
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BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.
Stockholders Individually Liable.
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THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO.
OF PITTSBURGH,
FOR THE
Safe Keeping of Valuables,
Under guarantee, and the renting of Safes in its
Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults.
No. 83 FOURTH AVENUE.
President—WILLIAM PHILLIPS.
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WILLIAM PHILLIPS, BYRON H. PAINTER,
HENRY LLOYD, JOS. S. MORRISON,
WILLIAM McKAY, GEORGE BLACK,

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Change of Base.

The press and offices of the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE will be removed, from the 20th to the last of March, from their old stand on Fifth avenue to the large, four-storied "GAZETTE Buildings," at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, recently purchased by the proprietors as a permanent home for the GAZETTE.

Route for Sale.

A good Route in Allegheny City will be sold cheap to an energetic man. For terms, &c., call to-day at the GAZETTE Office.

Home.—Ex-Sheriff Samuel B. Cluley returned from Richmond, Va., yesterday, after a pleasant excursion over historic battle fields.

A Petition is in circulation and being numerously signed by the members of the bar to pass an act increasing the salaries of the Supreme Judges of this State.

Yesterday Aldermen Reuter received the information of Gotlieb Letsche against Fred Richter for disorderly conduct, upon which a warrant was issued.

Official.—The Fire Engines and Hose Committee will meet this afternoon at three o'clock P. M. The Railroad Committee will meet to-morrow (Thursday) at three o'clock P. M.

Arrested.—Fletch Calvert, charged with assault and battery, on oath of Mattie McConnell, before the Mayor, was arrested last evening and is now in the lock-up waiting a hearing.

John Walner a resident of the 17th Ward was arrested yesterday, while beating his mother, he being at the time attacked with *mania a potu*. He was committed for thirty days by Deputy Mayor Nicholas.

A. E. Hudson, proprietor of the "Whitehall," was charged before Alderman McMasters yesterday with "allowing games with cards to be played in his house for money." He was arrested and gave bail for a hearing.

Soldiers' Monument.—We have been requested to state, that a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Soldiers Monument Association, will be held at Maj. Kligores office, City Hall, on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock.

Before Justice Salisbury.—Fred. Kauffeld charged Conrad Friend with assault and battery, Kauffeld having come out second best in a small set-to with Friend in a bar room, he felt justified in making the charge. A warrant was issued.

Assault.—William Corcoran made information before Justice Barker yesterday charging Edward Mallen and John Cunningham with assault. He alleges that they threw tumblers and plates at him and threatened to kill him. A warrant was issued.

George Ulrich, in making information before Justice Heisel against Benjamin Page, alleges that Page came to his house in a disorderly manner, threatening the members of his peaceful household in a very belligerent manner. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

Jacob Heisel made information against C. Israel before Justice Heisel, charging him with assault and battery, alleging that Israel knocked down a boy at the glass house of Messrs. Bennett & Co. and inflicted divers cruelties upon the boy. A warrant was issued.

Annie Stewart, yesterday, made an information before Justice Coarad, of Lower St. Clair township, charging Susan Stewart, a relative of hers, with assault and battery. Susan was arrested, and after a hearing, the suit was withdrawn at the cost of the defendant.

Wm. Lindsay made informations yesterday before Alderman Taylor, against A. E. Hudson, proprietor of the "Whitehall," and John Kerr, of the "Dexter," for selling liquor on Sunday. Kerr waived a hearing and gave bail for court. Hudson gave bail for a hearing.

To City Advertisers.—Owing to the increasing circulation of the *Monongahela Valley Republican* we feel justified in increasing our advertising rates one-third from this date.

CYRIL W. HAZZARD, Publisher.
Monongahela City, Pa., Feb. 22, 1870

Stocks sold Tuesday evening, Feb. 22d, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 166 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

M. and M. National Bank	$69 00
" "	68 50
" "	67 50
Allegheny "	19 00
Monongahela Water Company	19 00

Serious Accident—A Man Falls and Breaks His Leg.—Last evening Mr. John Hurr, who resides at No. 119 Lacock street, Allegheny city, while going home from his work on this side, fell in front of the toll house on the St. Clair street bridge and broke his leg above the knee. The injured man was removed to his residence where he received medical attention.

Death of a Sister of Charity.—Sister Mary Duffy, of the order of the Sisters of Mercy, died at the Loretta Convent yesterday, of consumption. She was an estimable lady and her loss will be deeply mourned by all who knew her. She was the daughter of Peter Duffy, Esq., sister of Mr. Charles Duffy, and niece of Hon. Hugh Duffy, all well known citizens of Butler, Pa.

The cruelty to horses, practiced by their owners, in not having their shoes sharpened in front in the city streets, is beginning to be fearful. Scarcely a day to go a square yesterday without seeing some noble horse lying on the street, having fallen on the ice. The owners of horses should all see that their drivers have their shoes sharpened, and thereby saving these noble animals from the risk of breaking their legs.

Megraw's, No. 45 Ninth (Hand) street, is not the only place in the city where tobacco and cigars are sold, but lovers of the weed, after once purchasing at this establishment, never care to hunt any other. The stock on hand is always large and of the very best character. Mr. Megraw's long experience in the trade enables him to anticipate the wants of his patrons, and as a consequence, he has no lack of customers. Call at 45 Ninth street.

The Pittsburgh Zouaves, a newly organized military company which meets for drill every Tuesday and Thursday evenings, held an election for officers last night at City Hall, under the auspices of Capt. Miller of the Heath Zouaves, Gen. A. L. Pearson and Capt. Batchelor acting as tellers. The election resulted as follows: Captain, Samuel Kilgore; 1st Lieutenant, John McLaughlan; 2d Lieutenant, J. Van Buskirk. The company need a few more men to fill up the quota.

Fire in a Glass House.—About half past six o'clock yesterday morning a fire occurred in the glass works of King, Son & Co., on Meadow street, East Birmingham, by which considerable damage was done. The fire originated in the pot house and was caused by one of the pots bursting. Four or five of the glass pots were destroyed and their contents lost. The works will be compelled to stop operations for sometime in consequence of the fire, and the loss entailed will be very heavy.

Before Justice Heisel.—Hugh Arrison made information against his brother in-law, Joseph Smith, for surety of the peace. Smith paid Arrison a visit, the object of which was to inform the plaintiff that his days were few, as on the first opportunity he meant to shoot him. Arrison believing his life in danger lost no time in beating a hasty retreat to the office of the justice of the peace, and there alleging that his life was in danger. The disturber was arrested and gave bail for a hearing on Saturday.

Belligerent.—George Huberkin attended a party at the house of George Hoffman, in Millin town, on the 15th inst., and while there became belligerent. He got into a difficulty with Jacob Leidig, and knocked him down. Mrs. Hoffman interfered, when he struck her. Yesterday Leidig made information before Justice Heisel charging Huberkin with assault and battery, and Mr. Hoffman at the same time and place made information against him for assault and battery. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Huberkin.

Our Street Commissioners, the Coroner and the Building Inspector who occupy an office in the Wilkins Hall Building at present seem to be deluged with visitors, so much so that in their absence doors are broken open and for what purpose the eager throng press in upon the empty seats of the officials, no one can conjecture. Their doors can not be kept closed long enough to have the necessary repairs made on them. While we dare to insinuate business must be good in that quarter, our honorable friends appear to think it a bit of vandalism unparalled and vow should they discover the parties, justice will be meted out to them to the very letter.

RIGHT PREVAILS.

Pardon of Wm. C. Wray and Geo. W. Shaw—A History of the Case—A Wrong Repaired.

Many of our readers will be gratified to learn that William C. Wray, of this city, and George W. Shaw, of Connellsville, Fayette county, who were tried and convicted in the Court of Quarter Sessions of Fayette county on an indictment for burglary, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of five years, have been pardoned by the Governor, and are now enjoying the liberty of which they should never have been deprived.

As Mr. Wray is well known in this community and enjoys the respect and confidence of many influential citizens who believed him innocent of the charge, it might not be out of place to give a brief

HISTORY OF THE CASE.

In the early part of 1867, the store of Shaw & Kurtz, in Connellsville, Fayette county, was entered by burglars and the safe, which contained money and bonds to the amount of over $10,000, was broken open and robbed of its contents. The affair was shrouded in mystery, and there appears to be no clue that would lead to the detection of the guilty parties. A number of persons were suspected of the crime by Mr. Shaw, one of the proprietors of the establishment that was robbed, without the slightest grounds, and among this number was Mr. Wray, who, hearing that Mr. Shaw had accused him, called upon him to know upon what grounds he was suspected, and demanded an investigation. Mr. Shaw gave him no satisfaction further than to say that he believed him guilty, and Wray being unable to obtain an investigation in any other way, brought action against Shaw for slander, or "words spoken."

The case was postponed from time to time, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Wray's counsel, G. W. K. Minor, Esq., used his utmost endeavors to bring it to trial, and finally succeeded in getting it on the trial list for September term, 1868, over two years after suit was brought.

In the meantime Joseph Robbins, a resident of Connellsville, had been arrested on a charge of highway robbery, tried, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary, and a short time after his incarceration in that institution, it appears, intimated to some one that he knew who had robbed Shaw & Kurtz's safe. He was visited by Mr. Shaw, and soon after an application was made for his pardon, on the ground that he was an important witness in a case of burglary, said application being recommended by Hon. Samuel A. Gilmore, President Judge, before whom he was tried, in a private letter to the Governor, stating that the ends of justice could not be defeated, as there was an indictment pending against Robinson for burglary. Upon this recommendation Robbins was pardoned and Robinson released from the Penitentiary.

In the meantime Mr. Wray was making preparations for vindicating himself against the foul slanders uttered by Shaw, never dreaming that the charge pending against him for the burglary, over two years having elapsed from the time it was committed, when he was surprised by being arrested on a warrant issued by Justice Brisman, of Connellsville, charging him with burglary in September last. He entered bail for a hearing, and on appearing before the Justice, found that an information had been made against himself and Geo. W. Shaw, who had also instituted proceedings against Shaw and Kurtz for damages, a short time after the date at which he had brought suit.

He was held to bail for his appearance at Court, and the case came up for trial and he was convicted on the testimony of Robbins, who admitted that he was a party to the burglary.

Judge Gilmore, in his charge, warned the jury against the evidence of Robbins, which was not corroborated, but notwithstanding, they returned a verdict of guilty.

A motion was then made by counsel for defendants for a new trial, and reasons filed. The motion was argued, and the President Judge, we are informed, was in favor of granting a new trial, but was over ruled by the Associates.

Nothing now remained for the Court to do but sentence the prisoner, and Judge Gilmore, who, although a man of strong prejudices, is a high minded, honorable man, and a sound jurist, evidently having doubts as to the guilt of the prisoner, favored a nominal sentence, but was overruled by the sciences, the Associate Judges, whose only utility is to draw $600 a year each from the county treasury, and the defendants were sentenced to the Penitentiary for five years.

The only hope now for the defendants was in the Executive, and an application for pardon was made. Petitions, signed by many of our leading citizens, Judges of the Courts of Allegheny county, and many of the leading members of the bar, were forwarded to the Governor. He was waited on by John Coyle, W. H. Playford and G. W. K. Minor, Esqs., Attorneys for the defendants, and a number of our leading citizens, including Mayor Brush, and promised to give the matter his early and favorable consideration Time passed and no pardon was signed. The Governor was again visited and the facts placed before him by the friends of Mr. Wray, and after several weary months of anxious waiting the paper was signed and was received in this city yesterday by Mr. Wm. Phillips, who was an active friend of Mr. Wray, whom he believed to be a persecuted and innocent man. The pardon was handed to ex-Mayor Blackmore, also a faithful friend of Mr. Wrays's, and that gentleman, accompanied by few friends, went immediately to the Penitentiary, and presenting the official document procured the liberation of Messrs. Wray and Shaw, who are once more free men; and, as for Mr. Wray, notwithstanding the fact that he has spent several months in the Penitentiary, he still enjoys the respect and esteem of all his former acquaintances. Mr. Shaw being a resident of Connellsville, is only known in this city from his association with Mr. Wray in this unfortunate affair.

"Truth crushed to earth will rise again."

Governor Geary, in signing the pardon of these men, has done much to repair a wrong for which full reparation can never be made, and we fell confident that not even his bitterest enemy in this community will censure him for his action in the premises, but will rather say Amen.

Parade of the Grays.

Although the day was cold, and standing on the street corners was a position not enviable to any one, yet two o'clock yesterday found Fourth and Smithfield completely blocked with citizens eager to witness the first company of this fine organization form. At their appearance they evinced a long strictly military air. Of the uniform much has been said before and it would be a useless repetition were we to enter into a description which it merits. Manoeuvers were executed with a promptness and efficiency that would have refined honor to any veteran organization; in fact the Greys are an organization of that order; all having seen service in the "late unpleasantness."

The Great Western brass band lead the van and made their customary fine display with elegant music. And not last nor least to be noticed in the throng, having donned his military stood the "Johnny Triangle" of the period, in the person of the "battle scarred" hero, (Gen. Jackson.)

To say the very least, the parade was a success, as was indicated by the presence of such a multitude of people along the route of march, which was as follows: Fourth avenue to Smithfield street, thence to Water, Water to Grant, thence to Second avenue, thence to Ross street, Ross to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Grant, Grant to Seventh avenue, down Seventh to Smithfield, along Smithfield to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Market, up Market to Sixth, down Sixth to Penn, down Penn to Fourth avenue, up Fourth to Market, down Market to Water, along Water to Wood, up Wood to Fourth avenue, thence to the armory. Along the route many buildings made the customary display on such occasions as the birth-day of the "Father of his Country," with flags and decorations. And while acknowledged as a legal holiday, it is not celebrated to the extent it should. When we have a few more organizations possessing such spirit as the Greys, then the observance will be more in accordance with the National holiday.

A Brutal Act.

Some men called on Mattie McConnell, who keeps a house of bad repute on Third avenue, last night and having tarried too long Mattie's "old man" staggered home in a state of drunkenness, and not caring to have things quite so tranquil raised a breeze with his better half in which said Mattie was wonderfully abused, having knocked her down he beat her, kicked her, broke her ribs and lastly tumbled her down stairs, swearing that she should not return.

Now Martha in this unfortunate condition wandered around and finding no haven of rest anchored her shivering and bruised body on the door steps of the U. P. Book Rooms, in which place she was found by the police who clothed her and conveyed her to the Mayor's office. His Honor not being in his office, she delayed making information, was sent to her home and did not again appear to prosecute.

MUSICAL.

The Organ Concert Last Evening.

At the Third Presbyterian Church last night was given a concert by Dr. John H. Wilcox, at the king of instruments, the mammoth organ. Yes, the king of instruments, for such must certainly have been the opinion of all those who heard with wonder the unlimited resources of the organ under the hands of a great artist. For two hours, alas! too soon elapsed, the audience was spell bound, listening to a most extraordinary performance.

As the Pythoness of old, whose oracles were given only to those who had previously subdued her, the organ, whose secret inspiration is hidden in a vast and imposing structure, seems to defy the weakness of man. We understand that a violinist or a flutist may master his instrument and experience a sense of security when he comes on the stage. But as we look at that ponderous mass at those three key boards, at those two clusters of stops, and then turn our eyes to the organist himself, so small in comparison, we feel that there is going to be a struggle between mind and matter, and that to true, genius alone will the monstrous instrument yield its oracles, while it mutters only confused and unintelligible answers to the man of ordinary talent.

Without adding much faith to the systems of Gall and Lavater, we would judge from the very appearance of Dr. Wilcox that he possesses the true temperament of an organist. He has the broad forehead of strong intellect, and the broad back of strong will. His features are sharply chiselled, his lower lip slightly prominent, denoting decision and energy; and there is a flash in his eyes, which would as well become a General on the eve of a battle, as it becomes the artist poet, ready to measure himself with the powerful instrument.

Ruskin has said that in order to judge properly of a picture, one should be somewhat acquainted with the pigments, and with the resources and limitations of the palette; and so none but those who are familiar with the complicated manufacture of the organ, and the innumerable shades and subdivisions of the orchestra, can fully appreciate the playing of Dr. Wilcox. His hands move as quickly and gracefully on the stops as others' hands would play on the keyboard. We looked several times with amazement at the rapidity with which he, in a *de crescendo*, would make all the stops disappear one by one, each successive note thus gaining a new color, as it neared to *pianissimo*. Indeed, under this delicate treatment of the artist, the stop board with its 84 knobs seemed reduced very much the same effect to the eye as a sheet of paper just thrown to the fire, when from its black, carbonized surface the starry dots vanish in rapid succession.

Dr. Wilcox's representation of a thunder storm, while mainly intended, we are told, to show all the capabilities of the organ, shows also conclusively that the author is a composer of no small merit. Besides the grand effects upon which he can always obtain with comparative ease from his great knowledge and command of the instrument, the whole work is stamped with a genuine poetical feeling, and written *de mente et mentre*. His description of nature is comprehensive and synthetic, and does not descend into those details and particularities which often make of imitative music a meretricious maid of art.

If those of our citizens who could not hear Dr. Wilcox, come to a full realization of what they lost, they will envy our good fortune of being present as much as we prize it. He plays this afternoon at two o'clock, and to morrow evening of the last time. Do not miss the opportunity of hearing this great interpreter and composer.

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Tae admirers of Mrs. Bowers were favored with an opportunity last evening of witnessing her in a *role* which afforded ample scope for her remarkable talent, and admitted of a display of the brilliant genius which she has given evidence of in every *role* she has assumed since her engagement at the Opera House during the past week. She appeared as Julia in "The Hunchback," a drama without an equal. The *role* assumed by Mrs. Bowers last evening is perhaps one of the most difficult that could be imagined, and one that is seldom rendered with propriety to an audience, in consequence of the power and genius requisite to a true conception of the author's ideas and a faithful representation of them. Mrs. Bowers was successful in an eminent degree, and if her hearers were pleased and admired her in her former efforts, they were really delighted with her last evening. Mr. McCollum in the title role gave evidence of a higher order of talent and rare nature as an actor. In fact the entire cast was good and the several parts admirably sustained.

THE RINK.—The weather continues cold, and there are prospects for the freezing of the rivers to a sufficient extent to enable our ice dealers to secure a goodly stock of the cold luxury for next summer. There was admirable skating at the Keystone Rink yesterday afternoon and evening, and numbers participated in the exhilarating sport and exercise. The Rink is in admirable order, and we marvel that thousand, in place of hundreds, do not visit it in order to enjoy the necessarily bold sporting son on the ice. To night a hurdle race will take place, and much fun may be anticipated. To morrow night a grand masquerade will be held, to which all are invited, either in mask or costume. By all means attend the Rink while the ice lasts.

ALLEGORY AND TABLEAUX.—Our readers should remember the grand Allegory and Tableaux to be given by the pupils of the High School at the Academy of Music on Monday and Tuesday evenings of this week. Mr. Hager having greatly improved and enlarged his entertainments, it is to be hoped our citizens will not fail to enjoy a repast of popular songs, choruses, novel and striking tableaux, seldom witnessed in this city. Admission 50 cents; reserved seats 75 cents. Tickets for sale at Kleber's. A matinee performance on Saturday.

Murdoch's Readings.

The Academy of Music was filled last night with a very large and select audience, such as Murdoch invariably attracts. It is some time since Pittsburgh has been favored with an entertainment by this distinguished elocutionist, but his performance last night exhibited no lack of power and was as heartily greeted as in former years. The programme was varied, and contained choice selections of dramatic, pathetic and humorous extracts, in prose and verse, and was extended through two hours, the audience never failing to appreciate and reward the performer with cordial applause.

This (Wednesday) evening Mr. Murdoch will deliver his lecture on "Impressions and Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," which he will intersperse with several recitations, by special request. There are no reserved seats. Tickets may be had at the Mercantile Library Rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Fatal Accident.

An accident occurred at Bidwell's plow works, corner of Duquesne way and Garrison alley, yesterday resulting in the death of James Fox, a young man employed in the establishment. He was working at the elevator, on the main floor and in endeavoring to stop it caught hold of a rope which displaced a weight above him used for regulating an automatic belt. The weight fell and struck him on the back of the head, inflicting injuries which caused instant death. Dr. T. C. Rhodes was summoned but was unable to render any assistance, as death occurred a few seconds after he arrived. The Coronor was notified of the accident and held an inquest on the body, when the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

In a New Place.

Our genial and handsome friend, Color Sergeant Harry Alden, of the Duquesne Greys, who has a whole host of friends and admirers in this community, held a regular levee at Fifth Avenue Hall on Fifth avenue yesterday, after parade, the Greys, then the observance will be more in accordance with the National holiday.

A Brutal Act.

Some men called on Mattie McConnell who keeps a house of bad repute on Third avenue, last night and having tarried too long Mattie's "old man" staggered home in a state of drunkenness, and not caring to have things quite so tranquil raised a breeze with his better half in which said Mattie was wonderfully abused, having knocked her down he beat her, kicked her, broke her ribs and lastly tumbled her down stairs, swearing that she should not return.

Now Martha in this unfortunate condition wandered around and finding no haven of rest anchored her shivering and bruised body on the door steps of the U. P. Book Rooms, in which place she was found by the police who clothed her and conveyed her to the Mayor's office. His Honor not being in his office, she delayed making information, was sent to her home and did not again appear to prosecute.

A Mean Thief.

Some despicably mean scamp broke into the toll house on the Perrysville road, at the head of Federal street, Allegheny, on Saturday night, and stole a tobacco pouch filled with tobacco, and a box of segars, belonging to Mr. Brown, the old gentleman who keeps the gate, and about two dollars in five cent nickels. The fellow who perpetrated the burglary effected an entrance by cutting a portion of the window sash out. He is too mean to be classed among sneak thieves, and would rob a grave yard if he had an opportunity.

Weed Sewing Machines.

The doctrine of the Annihilation of the Wicked, according to the *Methodist Home Journal*, is taking root and spreading among thinking men, both in and out of that Church, and both in and out of its ministry, with a growth that is obvious and threatening. It is asserted that the question whether the Scriptures promised perpetual existence to any but the good must soon have a rehearing in that denomination.

We have heard many in this city express a desire to hear a discussion of this question. Elder Wendell, who is now in this city, Quincy Hall, Allegheny, alleges that "*perpetual existence is promised only to the righteous,*" and expresses his willingness to discuss the question with any man of acknowledged ability and reputation. This question is of vast magnitude, and will not some one of God's watchmen meet Elder Wendell and both, in the spirit of meekness, give us the arguments and Scripture, pro and con, on this all important subject. The above article, taken from the *Albany Evening Journal*, attests that the question must be met with something better than silent contempt, or the naked assertions of erring man.

Books at Half Price.—Col. J. D. Egan, No. 41 Smithfield street, has a large and choice stock of rare and standard works on hand, which may be purchased at half the price they are marked at at other places. They comprise every department of literature, prose and poetry, some of which cannot be had elsewhere, Colonel Egan is also agent for some of the leading magazines, and will receive subscriptions or forward back numbers at any time. No. 41 Smithfield street is his establishment.

(Commu nicated.)

Religious Interest at Eldersville, Pa.—Quite a religious interest is now going on in the Methodist Church of this place. The pastor, Rev. J. B. Lucas, is conducting the services, and the work bids fair for a general awakening all through the community. Already several persons have united with the Church and others will soon.

ELDERSVILLE, PA., Feb. 19, 1870.

Weed! Weed! Weed!

Everything from the tiniest toy cup to the finest and most perfect tea set, may had at the warehouse of the Keystone Pottery, Messrs. S. M. Kier & Co., proprietors, No. 363 Liberty street. Some of the finest queensware which graces the tables of our most fashionable residences has been purchased at this establishment. Low prices and the best of material is the rule at 363.

Weed, 116 Market street.

John Falstaff.—No one ever yet said that old Jack Falstaff was a particularly moral man, though from the reputed size of his waist he must have been a lover of good things. The times in which the old scapegrace lived had much to do with his ethics, no doubt. What must have been the morals of a country and an age when "sack" was the beverage, and Pier, Dunnals & Co.'s cream ale unknown?

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

TUESDAY, February 22.—The Court was not in session to-day.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

117 Pittsburgh and Little Beaver Creek Coal Oil Co. vs Stevenson.
171 Rabenstein vs. Pittsburgh, F. & M. Turnpike Co.
172 Simpson vs Gilmore.
64 Rees vs Morrow.
145 Lewis vs Johnston, et ux.
112 Jacoby vs Schoen and Laurent.
176 Brown, for use, vs owner of steamboat "Reliadeer."
178 Kennedy vs Errett, Anderson & Co.
179 Craig vs Birch.
180 Owners of steamboat "Grey Fox" vs Milligan & McCloy.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

TUESDAY, February 22.—The case of Kennedy vs. Dilbridge, previously reported, was resumed, but no verdict had been agreed upon when court adjourned.

TRIAL LIST FOR WEDNESDAY.

332 Collins et al vs. Rea et al.
365 Monroe et al vs. Hays et al.
382 Poland vs. Neeland.
385 Douthett vs. Kennedy et al.
386 First National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. Duff.
391 Turnpike Co. vs. Oakland P. R. W. Company.
399 Kraft vs. Everson.
400 Stewart et al vs. Williams.
401 Carr vs. Pier.
404 Waterson vs. A. V. R. R. Co.
405 Same vs. same.
213 Aul vs. Bolander.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

A Voice from the Southside—Adjourned Meeting—Resolutions.

An adjourned meeting of the colored citizens of the Southside boroughs was held in the public school house on Fifteenth street on Monday evening, the 21st inst. for the purpose of completing arrangements for participating in the forthcoming grand celebration in honor of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, when the same shall be officially announced by the Secretary of State.

The Committee on resolutions reported as follows:

Whereas, The adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, proposed by the forty-first Congress of the United States, by a sufficient number of states has conferred on us the elective franchise, therefore,

Resolved, That we, in common with our distranchised brothers, here and elsewhere, hail with feelings of profound joy the dawning of the day that shall see proscriptive franchise, unholy and unjust, swept from the statute books of our Commonwealth, and all its citizens, irrespective of race or color, clothed with such incentives that will enable us to prove to the world our susceptibility of moral and intellectual advancement.

Resolved, That we will strive, by a wise and judicious use of the privileges of citizenship, to aid in cementing together in this our national structure, that henceforward there shall be no cause for fratricidal strife, but that we may become in fact "one and inseparable."

Resolved, That while we make merry over the rights which justice is about to accord to us, we cordially invite our well-wishers every where, and especially our friends of the "South Side," to join with us in celebrating this important event in the history of our Government, whose re-struction principles are justice to all and malice towards none.

The report of the committee was unanimously approved, and the following named gentlemen invited to seats in carriages to be provided for the occasion: Messrs. John Brown, George W. Jones, August Ammon, Esq., David Chess, Messrs. Porter, Ralph and Sweat, James Rice, John Page, sr., and Thomas Zedel.

Mr. Shepard Waters, chairman of committee on finance, reported that success had attended their efforts in collecting money for the purpose of the celebration, and a feeling of general interest was manifested by the citizens.

United States Watches—A High Testimonial.

A good watch is a positive luxury, to say nothing of the convenience. Few timekeepers in use faithfully record the fleeting moments. Among the most famous are those manufactured by the United States Watch Company, and for which Mr. W. G. Denseath, No. 56 Fifth avenue, is agent for this city. The following testimonial to the worth, excellency and accuracy of these watches from the highest possible authority will be read with much interest by those contemplating the purchase of a first class and reliable time piece:

"Watch No. 1,089, bearing trade mark Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J., manufactured by the United States Watch Company, has been carried by me from January, 1868, to January 17th, 1870, its total variation being only two seconds in the entire time.

"L. E. CHITTENDEN,
"Late Register U. S. Treasury."
NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1870.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Tuesday, Feb. 22d, 1870:

O. H. P. Williams to Addison F. Burns, Nov. 22, 1869. 2 acres in Ross township; $2,000
A. R. Sloan to John H. Page, jr., Sco. 30 1869. 1 acre and 87 perches, in 23d ward, Pittsburgh.
James Robinson to Wm. Clinton, Feb. 10, 1870. lot 20 by 100 feet, on Orleans st., 14th ward, Pittsburgh.
Wm. M. Herron to John Fox, Aug. 14, 1869. lot 20 by 100 feet, on Orleans st., 14th ward, Pittsburgh.
H. W. Hespenheide to J. W. Kopf, Dec. 31, 1869. lot 20 by 90 feet, 2 forces st., Allegheny
Thos. Weldon to Jas. A. Linn et al., Jan. 28, 1870. lot 16 by 109 feet, 21st ward, Pittsburgh.
Artt to Hobson et ux., to John A. Wilson, Feb. 21, 1870. 40 by 110 feet, North St., Allegheny
Hill Borrowes, guardian, to Joseph and Wm. Orr, Jan. 28, 1870. 1 acre and 8 perches in Mount Washington.
C. H. Hunter to R. and W. Dair B. Nov. 19, 1869. lot 100 by 154 feet, Jones' plan, West Fayette
James and Robt. H. Wilson to Hugh McKeen, July 23, 1867. lot 20 by 164 feet, in McClure township
Weed Sewing Machines.

Murdoch's Readings.

The Academy of Music was filled last night with a very large and select audience, such as Murdoch invariably attracts. It is some time since Pittsburgh has been favored with an entertainment by this distinguished elocutionist, but his performance last night exhibited no lack of power and was as heartily greeted as in former years. The programme was varied, and contained choice selections of dramatic, pathetic and humorous extracts, in prose and verse, and was extended through two hours, the audience never failing to appreciate and reward the performer with cordial applause.

This (Wednesday) evening Mr. Murdoch will deliver his lecture on "Impressions and Recollections of Abraham Lincoln," which he will intersperse with several recitations, by special request. There are no reserved seats. Tickets may be had at the Mercantile Library Rooms, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Fatal Accident.

An accident occurred at Bidwell's plow works, corner of Duquesne way and Garrison alley, yesterday resulting in the death of James Fox, a young man employed in the establishment. He was working at the elevator, on the main floor and in endeavoring to stop it caught hold of a rope which displaced a weight above him used for regulating an automatic belt. The weight fell and struck him on the back of the head, inflicting injuries which caused instant death. Dr. T. C. Rhodes was summoned but was unable to render any assistance, as death occurred a few seconds after he arrived. The Coronor was notified of the accident and held an inquest on the body, when the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

In a New Place.

Our genial and handsome friend, Color Sergeant Harry Alden, of the Duquesne Greys, who has a whole host of friends and admirers in this community, held a regular levee at Fifth Avenue Hall on Fifth avenue yesterday, after parade, the Greys, then the observance will be more in accordance with the National holiday.

ALLEGHENY.

Ice at the Rink is in first rate skating order.

Councils will hold a regular meeting to-morrow night.

Excellent Skating at the Rink to day on Robinson street.

The Pleasant Valley Passenger cars are making their usual trips again.

The city was liberally decorated with the stars and stripes yesterday.

Ho! for the Rink.—Elegant skating to-night. The ice is as smooth as a mirror.

The new caps for the Fire Department are being made by Massrs. Pratt & Benney.

The Rink will be open to-day and to-night. A grand skating carnival may be anticipated.

The Park Commission held a meeting last night. Nothing of special importance was transacted.

Mayor Callow had eight cases before him yesterday. The parties were distributed equitably between the jail and the workhouse.

What's wrong with the town clock on the Baptist church? For two or three days past it has failed to come up to time, much to the inconvenience of people generally.

The Rink will be visited to-day by large delegations of juveniles.

The Ordinance Committee of Councils held another meeting last night to consider the new city code, and make the changes ordered by the body at its last meeting.

The Young Folks will be rejoiced to know that there is skating at the Rink to-day.

At the meeting of the pew holders of the North Avenue M. E. Church, called to consider proposed changes in the charter, it was decided by a vote of 39 to 13 to make no change in reference to the Church property. It is now, therefore, under control of the Board of Trustees, subject to the congregation, instead of Conference, as was contemplated by the proposed amendment.

Go to the Allegheny Skating Rink to-day and to-night. Splendid ice and a splendid time.

Firemen's Drill.

By a new regulation the members of the Fire Department are to be subjected to a drill twice each day for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of the service. They will be required, at a given signal, to hitch up the horses, run out the engine and hose carriage to the street, and in every respect to prepare as though ready for a conflagration. The drill is intended to make each man a thorough adept in his position, besides affording him exercises. It was adopted at the suggestion of Superintendent McCandless, and meets with favor among the boys. Some of the companies have already given evidence of a rapidity and correctness which augurs most satisfactorily for the future success of the department.

Water Contracts.

The Water Committee of Allegheny Councils received bids and awarded contracts at their meeting on Monday evening for the ensuing year.

For water pipes, elbows, branches, etc., Mr. Wm. Smith, of Pittsburgh, gave the lowest bid and was awarded the contract.

For miscellaneous castings, to Messrs. Gibson & Riddle, of Allegheny.

For supplying ferruies, A. & J. McKenna, of Pittsburgh, were the favored bidders.

J. R. Hutchinson, of Allegheny, was awarded the contract for fire plugs and stop cocks.

For making wooden plug boxes and washout boxes, the contract was given to Wm. Hazlett, of Allegheny.

Skaters Attention!—The Allegheny Skating Rink is now ready for skaters. Open all day and evening.

THE KNIFE.

Another Cutting Affray—The Result of an Evening's Carousal.

Mollie McManus and Kate Walter are two names pretty well known in police annals. They seem hardly to get out of one scrape before a new trouble developes and results in a visit to the tombs. Leading a wild vagrant life of carousal and recklessness, it is not to be wondered at that they have achieved such an unenviable notoriety, and so often afford a theme for the reportorial pencil. They have again participated in a little affray, and are once more of interest to the public.

Monday evening near midnight Kate was arrested on Ohio street, near Cedar avenue, for disorderly conduct—the officers interfering with a not emphatic but rather boisterous nocturnal serenade. At the tombs she boasted of having cut a companion, Mollie McManus, "and fixed her," but as she was noisily intoxicated, no attention was paid to her statement. In the morning before the Mayor she reiterated her boast of the previous evening, but the Mayor thought nothing of it and committed her to jail for thirty days for vagrancy. An hour or so later Officer Miller, while passing Ohio street near Middle discovered Mollie lying on the ground. She had a deep gash across her forehead and every appearance of having been in a row. When brought to the Mayor's office she stated that during a melee between her and Kate the previous evening, she had been cut several times.

A physician was sent for, and an examination made, when it was discovered that she had been cut in the beast, and the stomach, together with the gash in the forehead. She was unable to sit up yesterday, and complained considerably of the cut in her stomach. Dr. Thorn attended her injuries. He thinks them severe although not at present very dangerous. It will require several days to ascertain if they are serious. In the meantime she will be provided with quarters in the tombs. She is reticent in regard to the affair, further than acknowledging, they had a quarrel. It is probable she will make a criminal information against her assailant as soon as she is able.

Soldiers' Monument.

As there seems to be a difference of opinion relative to the delay in building the Soldiers' Monument, we waited on the Chairman of the Building Committee, who informed us that he, together with the Secretary of the Committee, had called upon the President of the Park Commission relative to the site of the Monument, &c. After a lengthy conversation they were informed that the "Park Commissioners had not the full control of Seminary Hill, and that one of the members of the Commission had drawn up a bill to be submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives. That about *ten feet* would have to be graded from the top of the hill before it would be a proper shape to begin operations," &c., &c. Having implicit confidence in the statements made by the President of the Commission, they reported the same to the President of the Monumental Association, who instructed the Building Committee to proceed with the erection of the monument as *soon as possible*. We are informed that the Building Committee have notified the Park Commission, through their chairman, that they will meet them on to morrow afternoon at two o'clock, for the purpose of designating the spot, &c.; that immediately after, they will advertise for proposals, and commence its erection. We feel assured that the Building Committee are anxious to proceed, and while there is a diversity of opinion as to the plan adopted, still they are only authorized to erect that which was chosen by the ladies. The design is a beautiful one. And while we think that the Committee cannot erect it for the money they have on hand, to wit, about twenty seven thousand dollars, still we know that those who are interested in the Park of Allegheny City, and in the Monument, will not let the work be delayed for the want of a few thousand dollars. We have no hesitation in saying that the Building Committee will push things to a final conclusion, and it remains for the Park Commission to get Seminary Hill ready. We would suggest that the work be pushed forward rapidly enough to permit the laying of the corner stone next "Decoration day."

The Perrysville Plank Road Toll Gate.

EDITORS GAZETTE.—I noticed in your paper, a few days ago, the brief but pertinent inquiry, "How long will the Toll Gate of the Perrysville Plank road be suffered to remain within the city limits?" This inquiry, addressed to no one in particular, has doubtless met the eyes of many sufferers who are more specially interested in a reply than your city reporter, who but transciently noticed an outrage that has been silently borne by them for a long time. Long before the city of Allegheny embraced, as it now does, nearly a mile of this *plank road*, her citizens, tempted to take a drive for pleasure or health in summer, or compelled to travel toward Perrysville in winter, have been met at the threshhold of this nuisance with the inexorable demand for tolls, *tribute forsooth*, for the privilege of driving over a road which is never good, or even tolerable, except through a prolonged spell of good weather. In a cold or rainy season the frozen ruts are so large and numerous, or the tough mud so deep, that an empty buggy is more than a match for a strong horse. The far